The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,208—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]um	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UTHIOPIA 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ———, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ———, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
RYDALL HALL..........	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL..........	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........	2,800	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL..........	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL..........	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.......... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

CHINA TEA.
JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KASHGAR..........	2621	450	E. J. Baker..........	13th May.
(*s*) VENETIA..........	2726	450	W. B. Andrews..	20th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th do.
(*s*) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow..........	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TEHERAN..........	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.27th „
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM..........	3033	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.
TANJORE..........	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt).......... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

TO TEACHERS.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.

WANTED, from the 1st August next,

First—A Graduate as Mathematical Master in the School Department, on a salary of Rs. 120 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Second—A Writing and Drawing Master on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5. He will receive the fees for Drawing in addition to this salary.

Third—An English Assistant Master [who has passed the First in Arts Examination], on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5.

Applications with testimonials of character and experience to be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL by the end of June.

C. COOPER, Secretary.

SOLUTION OF

DIALYSED IRON,

OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, contracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq. AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE AND AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT

TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1878.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE INFANT "ZAZEL."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAMSON, CHAMPION OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

CHANG FHOW FROM CHINA.

THREE FULL BANDS.

BOX AND COX.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

FIREWORKS.

DANCING ON THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM.

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS WITH ABUNDANCE OF ICE.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

Gates open at 8 o'clock—Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats Numbered and Reserved.......... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats.......... „ 2
Promenade.......... „ 1

To avoid crushing or confusion at the gates, it is requested that visitors will purchase tickets before the evening of performance.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—LADIES' EVENINGS will in future be on TUESDAY and SATURDAY; LADIES' MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

C. YOUNG, Honorary Secretary.

11th May, 1878.

I, the undersigned, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentry of Bombay that I have OPENED a HAIR CUTTING SALOON. HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, and SHAVING at very moderate prices. No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

T. MANOLESCO.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between D. STERNSCHER and G. BROWN, under the Firm of JOSEPH & Co., Confectioners, 9, Meadow Street, has been DISSOLVED from this date, and all debts due by the said Firm will be paid by D. STERNSCHER.

D. STERNSCHER.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant by the undersigned for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM under the provisions of the New Opium Act and the rules passed under it, at the undermentioned localities, for 10 months from the 1st proximo to 31st March 1879.

Fort Market.	Cheera Bazaar.
Arthur Crawford Market.	Null Market.
Syed Abdool Raiman Street.	Byculla Bazaar.
Bhiecoo Bazaar.	Mazagon Market.
Oomerkhadee Bazaar.	Mahim Bazaar.
Bholeshwer Market.	

Licenses will be allowed to supply themselves with opium by direct importation or wholesale purchase, under the terms of Government Notification No. 2365 of 8th May 1878.

Terms of tender, with full information as to conditions and requirements of the Licenses, may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 11th May, 1878.

THE MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16
24 by 18 by 18
30 by 24 by 22
36 by 25 by 22
* 54 by 28 by 25

* The last large size Safe fitted with two Locks.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY (Limited).

TO THE DIRECTORS,
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Co., Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Undersigned Members of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate upwards of five hundred shares in the said Company, REQUEST you to CALL an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company for the purpose of considering the following matters:—

1. With a view to facilitate the action of the Directors in increasing the Capital of the Company, to consider and pass one or more suitable special resolutions, amending, altering, or rescinding and substituting a new special resolution in the place of the special resolution unanimously passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 1st day of May 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th idem.

2. The Manager of the Company having formed a partnership firm to consider and (with the consent of the present Manager) to pass one or more suitable special resolutions for appointing such firm and the partners thereof Managers of the Company.

3. That the transfer fee payable under the 27th Article of Association may be reduced to half a rupee per share.—We are, Gentlemen, yours &c.,

ROOGNATH SUVCHUND,
VULUBDASS JAIRAM,
PREMJEE RUNCHORD,
PANACHUND KHOOSHALCHUND,

And 45 other Shareholders, holding more than 500 (five hundred) shares of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited.

Bombay, May 6, 1878.

IN pursuance of the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May 1878, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of considering the matters referred to in the above Requisition and passing special resolutions thereon.—Dated this 9th day of May 1878.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH, Secretary.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS ..	Rs. 34 ...	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE..........	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH....	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON......	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH......	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE ...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE....	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA...	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR ...	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA ...	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARETTE CASES.

Just received a most elegant assortment of the above.

An early inspection is invited.

CAVITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Prima Prima Qualite.
The most superb consignment of the season.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET: Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET: Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET: Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET: Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET: Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET: Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from..........35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do .... „ ..	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz..........	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats..........	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair..........	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets..........each	10	[illegible]
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags..........	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete..........	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows..........	5	0
Travelling do..........	1	8
English Feather do..........	7	8
Askantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps.......... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz..........	13	8
Linen Collars ....doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	0
Warm Gloves..........	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts..........	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf..........	1	12
Sailors' Knot..........	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring..........2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes....	3	8
Gents' Slippers..........	2	8
Ladies' Shoes..........	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags..........	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes..........	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand..........	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes..........	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes..........	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps..........	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick..........	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste..........	1	8
Fragrant Florelline..........	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus..........	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach..........6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas..........	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands....	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	25	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Vienna Fancy Stationery.

THIS NEW FANCY STATIONERY is packed in Boxes containing One Quire of Note Paper with Illuminated Headings and Twenty-four-Court-shaped Envelopes with Illuminated Seal Flaps.

Floral	Series	Albert size, per Box, Rs.	2 8	Animal	Series (colored)	Albert size, per Box,	3	0
Egyptian	„	Letter size, „	3 0	Animal	„ (tinted)	Letter size, „	2	8
Chinese	„	„	3 12	Fhell	„	„	2	8
Sporting	„	Albert size, „	2 8	Grotesque	„	Albert „ „	2	8

Grotesque Stationery.

A toned SATIN REPP PAPER, Note size, with large Grotesque Designs in tint, executed in a really Artistic style. The Envelopes have designs differing from, but to match the paper.

In fancy Boxes containing 25 Sheets of Note Paper, and 25 Envelopes, per box Rs. 2 0
This Paper is especially suited for invitations.

Safety Gum Bottle,
FOR DOMESTIC AND BUSINESS USE.

THIS BOTTLE contains a superior quality of Gum, and is fitted with Thomson's Patent combined Stopper and Brush, which when used allows the emission of a quantity of Gum sufficient for any ordinary purpose; and when not in use effectually prevents any leakage in whatever position the bottle is placed.

Price each Cash As. 12.

Travelling Inks.

Square, with patent spring top in morocco and russia leather.......... from Re. 1 0 to Rs. 10 0
Round, „ „ „ .... 1 8 „ 6 0
Double Inks, oblong .... at Rs. 5, 8, 10
Small Magic Inks, containing an Ink forming material, which only requires water to produce Ink...each Re. 1 0

Easel Portrait Albums.

THE ALBUM or leaves to hold the portraits, rests upon an upright Easel. Upon relasing the cover, a number of folds can be opened out, so that a large number of Photographs are exhibited at the same time. Crystal Glass frames are let into the covers, so that one or two Photographs are seen when the Album is closed. It will stand on the table or hang against the wall as a picture frame.

To hold one Photo in front and 13 inside,—with illuminated borders and plated clasp and mount, calf leather Rs. 13 0
To hold two Photos in front and 16 inside, plated clasp and mount, calf leather.......... „ 18 0
Do. do. do. Rustic Pattern.......... „ 12 0

Compressed Memorandum Blocks.

Made of super thick cream laid paper, with printed heading and ruled feint lines, pressed together by special machinery, and with blotting pad attached for use with the memos., and to protect same from dust, &c.

Blocks of 100 (8 by 5).......... per block Re. 1 8
Ditto 250 „ .... „ 2 8

The Electric Call-Bell.

This is an exact imitation of the Electric Bells so generally used in extensive public offices, in hotels, and in other large establishments. The motive power is a coil steel spring, similar to the springs used in musical boxes. It is wound up by a fixed key placed under the cylinder, and the slightest pressure on the top button will waken up and urge into activity the laziest of persons in the hottest of weathers. In neat bronzed or gilt metal 10 0
Ditto superior finish .... from 12 0 to 14

String Boxes.

Of handsome lignum-vitæ wood, with ball of twine..........

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Raging and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearl Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the "EURYDICE" FUNDS will be repeated again TO-NIGHT at the above Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2
Unreserved do. .... As. 8
Back do. .... „ 4

Doors open at 9. Commence at 9-30 sharp.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1866 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JUST ARRIVED.

ENOE'S FRUIT SALT.

ENOE'S FRUIT SALT.

ENOE'S FRUIT SALT.

Cash—Rs. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex "Isabella,"
HAHJ 210 bags of damaged Mauritius sugar.
ESAB 40 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters,
E. A. 91 bags damaged Mauritius sugar, ex "Isabella."

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON AND LEATHER PIPES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla Metal Mart,
A quantity of old iron and leather pipes.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Finishing Presses, Pumps, and miscellaneous other articles appertaining to the complete working of a Press Company.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have been instructed by the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Press Building, Marine Street (known as the Hydraulic Press), on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 2 p. m., the engines, boilers, cotton press, finishing presses, pumps, workshop tools, lathes, drilling machine, and all the press and other stores in the building.

Also 31 tons hoops for fastening cotton bales, 7-8 by 18 gauge and in lengths of 24 feet, a quantity of old iron, cast and malleable, and old brass castings.

The property can be seen at any time by application to the clerk in charge of the building.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BAND NOTICE—viz. ALEXANDER De ROZARIO solicits the favor of a situation as Band Master. Direct, care of Post Master, Mangalore, Madras Frontier.

WANTED, a BROUGHAM, in good order, for single horse. Apply to A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating the least expected.

WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT. Parsee preferred. Apply with full particulars to S., Office of this paper.

WANTED, to undertake, the CARE of YOUNG CHILDREN of a family resident in Bombay. Apply to A. B., care of Post Master, Bombay.

GRANT BUILDINGS.—Airy, commodious, and healthy RESIDENCES TO LET. Apply to Mr. J. MUIRHEAD, on the premises.

LET in Fort, LARGE, AIRY TOP ROOM, open on all sides, suitable for a Married Couple. With Board Rs. 120 per month. Apply "A," at this Office.

BOARD and LODGING, Rs. 40 per month, large AIRY BUNGALOW, quiet and RESPECTABLE HOME. Address C. and H. P., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE, in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. EXPRESS RIFLE, '500 bore, in case, with implements complete.......... Price Rs. 500
S. B. Express Rifle, '450 bore, complete.......... „ 325
D. B. C. F. Smooth Bore Gun, complete.......... „ 300
Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEESE IN CUT, 12 As. per lb. BACON in canvas, 3 to 6 lb., pieces. Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS, OIL-PAINTINGS, on new invention, taken by a French Lady. Prices moderate. Apply BOMONJEE EDULJEE & Co., 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NARROW GAUGE BRANCH RAILWAY between BARODA and DUBHOI, 15 miles, will be received at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, where Plans and Specification may be seen.

Bombay, 7th May 1878.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for EXCAVATING FOUNDATIONS and BUILDING with RUBBLE MASONRY up to Plinth Level for an ICE FACTORY to be erected on Mody Bay Reclamation.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Engineer, Mr. HEWSON, A. I. C. E., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

May 9, 1878.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1878, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 8th May 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE and ANNAS EIGHT (Rs. 12-8-0), equivalent of £1-5-0 per Share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 31st December 1877, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to the 15th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1878.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ...... Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... „ 4-0

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to 10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate.	10 8	to 12 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FOR the convenience of Constituents, we beg to announce having ESTABLISHED a TEMPORARY BRANCH of our business at MALTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

Indian Branches:
KING, KING & Co., Bombay.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit
Per 4 ounce bottle..........	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 3 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit
CARLSBAD..........	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER....	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..........	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA..........	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY..........	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 341 of 1877.

NURROTUMDASS VUNERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, in Bombay aforesaid.......... Plaintiff.

vs.

DADOO MEEYA bin SHAIK ADAM TOWERKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at No. 1, Tembker Street; MARIAMBEEBEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Tembker Street; FATMABEEBEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Tembker Street; HAFEEZABEEBEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Tembker Street: and MAHOMED JEEWA GHANCHEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, husband of the said Hafeezabai, and residing with her as last aforesaid.......... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 2nd day of August 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, should pay to the Plaintiff, on or before the 2nd day of January 1878, the sum of Rupees 2,500, for debt and interest thereon, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, from the 15th day of July 1875 until payment, less the sum of Rupees 75, and that all the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the cost of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment, and in default of such payment the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned,—that is to say, all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage and premises thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, on the east side of Tembker Street, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, assessed under No, 1, and for land revenue under No. 1,389, containing by admeasurement 1,035 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Tembker Street, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to a mosque, and on the south by property of Mahomed Hoossein Patell. And whereas default has been made in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 13th day of May 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and of the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiff has permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof, of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this [illegible] day of April 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 11th May 1878.

A very marked change has come over the tenor of our advices from Home during the week, the reports of the various markets all pointing to an increased belief in a peaceful conclusion of the negotiations now going on betwixt the English and Russian Governments. Consols have risen to 96, an advance of ⅞ per cent. on the week, and securities of all kinds here have been favourably affected in sympathy. Cotton too has shown increased firmness, and a slightly larger business has been doing for export, but short supplies prevent anything like extended operations, and such improvement as there is, is more than counterbalanced, in respect of the volume of trade going forward, by the concurrent depression in Cereals, which are, of course, adversely affected by the more pacific views now prevailing. The diminished exports of Seeds is full to a very marked extent in freights, in which great depression has been manifested since it became evident that there was no probability of more troops being despatched for Europe. Steamers and ships which had been held back in expectation of securing Government employment are now anxious to obtain cargo on almost any terms, and the result is that freights for Liverpool have dropped to 25s. by steamer and 20s. by sailing vessels. Even these rates, low as they are, do not attract a large quantity of produce, and with the probability of a break of the monsoon within the next four weeks prospects for disengaged tonnage are the reverse of cheerful. Some people hold to the opinion that we shall see more than usual doing here during the monsoon, and cheap money, low exchange, and cheap freights will doubtless be, in some measure, incentives to activity, but we question very much whether they will be sufficient to counteract the influence of short crops and consequent high prices. Should the rains prove satisfactory it is quite possible that there may be more disposition to realise stocks of produce, but after the scarce of the past two seasons dealers will require to be well assured of crop prospects before they become free sellers.

Money.—Every day serves to increase the ease apparent in our market. The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 4th instant, showed an increase of 16 lacks in the Cash Balance, mainly due to a decrease in the trade demand, and on the 8th instant the directors reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round, making the nominal minimum 7 per cent. The directors of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta made a similar movement on the following day, and it almost seems as if we were to see a reduction every week up to the break of the monsoon. Even with that we should not go below the outside market, in which capital is most plentiful, accommodation being obtainable for fixed periods against Government Paper at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, and the tendency of things at the moment points to even a lower level in the future, more especially if we have a good monsoon. Good rains would mean an improved demand for imports which would necessarily have the effect of freeing a large amount of capital at present locked up in unsaleable goods. In local manufactures alone, for instance, the present lock up cannot fall much short of three quarters of a million, whilst in other articles pretty much the same state of things prevails. Government is, of course, always look to as an uncertain quantity in the Money Market, but if there is no European war, there is little reason to apprehend much disturbance from that quarter this season.

Exchange.—There has been just a trifle more doing in Sterling this week, and rates, after some slight fluctuation, close at the same level as for last Mail. The market opened on Tuesday on the basis of 1s. 8¼d. for demand Bank and 1s 8⅜d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but a very weak feeling was apparent, and during the day a fall of fully 1-16d. was established in Bank Paper and partially 1-16d. in Private Bills. On Wednesday the tendency was still easier, and rates settled down to the lowest figures of the previous day, but on Thursday, owing to the advices respecting Council drafts, a recovery took place to the opening rates of the Mail, which have since been maintained, viz:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 13-16d; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 15-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 13-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9d. per rupee. On this level the Banks are willing sellers, but indifferent buyers for future delivery, thus indicating that anticipations, if anything, tend towards higher figures. The course of things, however, may be said to depend almost entirely on the action Government may adopt with respect to Council drawings. Last Wednesday the 50 lacs were allotted at an average of 1s. 8⅜d, but accompanying the advice of this came the announcement that the amount appeared next week would only be 40 lacs. To this, the slightly firmer feeling in Exchange apparent since Thursday is entirely due, as although in the present dull state of trade, even 40 lacs is ahead of our requirements, it is apparent from the movement that a further reduction is probable during the monsoon, even if the drawing be not entirely suspended for a time, and the prospect of this must prevent anything like an important decline from present rates.

Bar Silver in London has receded to 53⅛d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, but the price ruling in the Bazaar, although slightly easier than it was, still gives a shade better than the Mint out-turn.

On Calcutta there has been rather more doing of late at 1-16 premium for demand, and ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight, the latter being the closing quotation.

On China the rate is quite nominal at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hong Kong the latest quotation for 6 months sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¾d. per tael.

Government Securities.—The pacific character of the Home advices and more especially the important advance which has taken place in Consols, has exercised a very marked effect on the market throughout the [illegible] advance in prices has been established. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94⅛ to Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103 to ¼.

Shares.—The altered political aspect has also induced a much more cheerful state of affairs in the Share Market of late. Investors have shown much more courage in operating, and with a few exceptions our list of quotations shows an important rise in prices. In *Bank* share the most noticeable change has been in Bank of Bombays which have advanced 3½ per cent. on the week, the closing quotation being 40 per cent. premium. Agras are Rs. 2 per share higher, Nationals unchanged at Rs. 104. In *Land* Companies the only alteration to notice is a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas; and in *Press* Companies we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Berars and Rs. 15 in Mofussils. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies, however, have been the chief subject of speculation, a large business having been done at daily advancing rates. The improved prospect of peace is the reason assigned for the activity, although we must confess we cannot see why peace should have such an effect on mill shares. Higher prices for Cotton would probably result without any proportionate improvement in Goods, which are really dependent almost entirely on the character of the coming monsoon, and at the present moment the position of the mills is no better than a month ago. The manufactured stock in the hands of the Mills is enormous, and it will require months of active buying to bring it into even moderate compass. The movements of the week have been an advance of Rs. 60 in Hindustan, Rs. 35 in Colaba, Kutao Mucconjee and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern, Rs. 40 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, Madras, National, Oriental, Prince of Wales and Victoria, Rs. 20 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 15 in Central India and Madras United, Rs. 10 in Anglo-Indian, Kandeish, Mandvie, Mazagon and Nursey, Rs. 7½ in Broach Mills and Rs. 5 per share in Manchester and Bombay. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies there has been no movement during the week. G. I. P. Railway Stock has risen Rs. 2 per £20.

Piece Goods have presented no new feature this week. The clearances are only estimated at about 1,500 packages from the bazaar and 300 packages from first hands, and prices, with one or two exceptions, remain quite unaltered. Stocks are large as compared with the restricted character of the demand, and there is nothing to indicate any probability of an early improvement in the latter respect, not at all events until after the rains.

For Grey Shirtings the enquiry all round is very slack. In 39 inch, the demand previously noticeable for the lighter weights has changed to inferior qualities of 8lb. and 8½lb. Of 44 inch clearances are moderate and in 50 and 60 inch Cloths, small. Printers remain dull at nominally unchanged values, and Madapollams are less saleable, especially 5½lb. Buff ends, which have receded one anna per piece. For Jacconets and Mulls there is some little demand at previous rates. Dhoties are quiet, and only meet buyers of small parcels. In Bleached Goods a fair business is reported in Jacconets, Mulls, and Lappets at quoted rates, other kinds are slow of sale. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Cloths continue neglected with no symptom of improvement. Local Made Goods are again quieter, and, so far as we have heard, the Mills have not succeeded in moving more than about 300 packages.

Twist.—No improvement can be noticed in the demand either for English or Local Yarns, and the business of the week has been insignificant in extent. Prices remain unaltered, but quoted rates are only obtainable for small lots. Stocks are large and increasing.

Metals.—*Copper.*—Only a very moderate business has been done since last mail left, but supplies are not excessive, and rates are fairly supported. Of *Yellow Metal* the dealers hold liberal supplies, and the market must be called dull at barely former rates. *Iron* is quiet and generally slow of sale. Prices, however, are unchanged except for Sheets, which have receded Re. 1 per cwt.

Coals.—The more peaceable character of the telegrams from Home, and more especially the announcement that there is no intention of despatching more troops from here for the Mediterranean, has caused a withdrawal of speculative buyers, and prices have nominally declined about Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per ton. Even at the reduction, however, there is no business to be done, and we have not heard of a single transaction in arrivals throughout the week.

Cotton.—Our Market opened very quietly this week, but within the past few days the Liverpool telegrams having advised a slightly better feeling, an active demand has sprung up and prices have steadily advanced, until at the close a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy has been established. Sellers have shown great firmness throughout owing to continued limited supplies, and it is very evident that during the remainder of the season exporters will not have much chance of operating with a margin on Home arrival rates. Omras are still coming to hand in some quantity but the receipts into the up-country markets are falling off most rapidly, and in another week or so the Berar markets will be virtually closed for the season. The main feature of the position, however, consists in the continued small receipts of Dholleras. Of this description the yield is evidently not more than a quarter crop, and prices are maintained at a figure quite prohibitive of export operations, except where sales have been made and must be covered. Good Fair Dholleras rules steadily about ½d. to 5-16d. per lb. above the same grade of Oomrawuttee, but even at this discrepancy the local mills are compelled to go on buying, and it is very evident that they will find great difficulty in providing for their wants during the monsoon. Dharwar and Compta are now beginning to come forward in small quantities, but not only is the crop late, but the probable out-turn of these descriptions is now much less favourably spoken of than formerly, so that every day tends to bring smaller estimates of the season's exports into favour. Our figures below show that we are now 87,000 bales behind last year, and it is not at all unlikely that by the end of June this deficiency will be nearly doubled.

The transactions in Bombay during the week sum up a total of about 12,000 bales consisting of about 7,500 bales Oomrawuttee, 2,000 bales Dhollera, 2,000 bales Compta, 200 bales Ginned Dharwar, and 300 bales ginned Broach.

The *Receipts* for the week ending on Saturday are 33,884 bales against 34,806 bales last week and 49,892 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st. September last is 723,504 bales against 888,460 bales for the same period last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 30,048 bales, making 470,161 bales since 1st January against 557,207 bales for the corresponding time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₰ Candy	₰ lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee	Good	Ready.	Rs. 194	= 5¼d.
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	,, 186	= 4⅞d.
Do.	G. F.	,,	,, 181	= 4¾d.
Do.	Fully Fair	,,	,, 171	= 4½d.
Do.	Fair	,,	,, 162	= 4 5/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	F.G.F.	,,	,, 196	= 5 3/16d.
Dhollera	G. F.	,,	,, 190	= 5d.
Do.	F.G.F.	,,	,, 194	= 5 1/16d.
Do.	Good	,, Nominal	,, 200	= 5¼d.
Westerns	G.F.	,,	,, 180	= 4¾d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant shows the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,440,000	2,914,720	2,791,200
,, Surats...	349,000	550,000	543,670
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	896,000	1,143,060	1,005,460
Do London	10,000	44,280	62,090
American Afloat	170,000	170,000	158,000
E. Indian ,,	90,000	127,000	186,000
Total	1,166,000	1,484,340	1,411,550
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¼d.	6 1-16d.	6⅝d.
,, Fair Dholleras ,,	4⅞d.	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1⅜d.	1⅜d.	1 15-16d.

The American Crop figures to date compare with the two preceding seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	23,000	18,800	25,800
,, Exports to U. K.	41,000	29,000	10,000
,, ,, to Continent	14,000	13,000	10,000
Total Rcts. since 1st Sept	4,094,000	3,840,400	3,968,500
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,810,000	1,793,000	1,731,300
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,231,000	909,000	1,125,900
,, Stock at the Ports	380,000	521,000	493,000

Seeds.—*Linseed* has remained very steady throughout the week, the small stocks counteracting the effect of the limited demand. We quote for good qualities Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quiet with only a small enquiry and prices are again easier, say Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

Wheat remains quite nominal so far as regards export business, supplies of suitable qualities being insignificant. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40; Mixed, Rs. 37 to 38; Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May compared with that for 30th April:—

Liabilities.	30th April. Rs.	A.	P.	7th May. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,78,812	0	0	18,78,657	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,32,44,734	13	7	2,39,61,530	7	0
Other Deposits	2,32,67,991	0	0	2,46,36,732	8	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	18,83,?32	2	1	4,55,048	4	2
Sundries	11,39,374	2	11	11,61,355	1	6
Rs.	7,14,13,244	2	7	7,20,83,322	5	3
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,06,95,239	13	11	1,06,24,758	13	11
Loans on Govt. Securities	40,74,910	10	10	40,53,610	10	10
Credits on ditto	42,81,627	4	0	43,71,253	11	0
Bills Discounted	2,34,29,247	10	8	1,97,43,490	1	8
Balances with other Banks	6,96,084	9	11	5,81,630	10	9
Bullion	39,487	1	3	39,487	1	3
Dead Stock	9,97,993	4	8	10,02,529	6	8
Stamps	10,292	7	11	9,820	11	11
Sundries	1,82,452	12	6	1,82,180	14	8
Cash at Head Office	1,33,56,296	7	6	1,47,81,743	2	11
Do. at Branches	1,37,19,612	1	5	1,66,93,417	15	8
	7,14,13,244	2	7	7,20,83,323	5	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Estepona, 676 tons, Captain L. B. Hubback, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The s. s. Virgini Schilizzi, 821 tons, Captain Geo. Thompson, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Middlesbrough, 4th April, with a cargo of iron and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Lanarkshire, 1,422 tons, Captain J. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Rangoon, 26th March, with a cargo of timber, and Mrs. May as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mr. Jenad, and Mr. Petty. For Carwar—Mr. N. R. Oliver, Mr. W. G. [illegible], Mr. N. D. Bhatterjee, Mr. A. Saldrustna, and Mr. Gunputrao and three frieds. For Vingorla—Captain Taudy, and 27 deck passengers for Coast ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from China, &c., with China Mails and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. R. A. Gubbay. From Galle—Mr. F. M. Quills and Mr. C. M. Walton. The Kashgar brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—206 cases tea, 9 packages silk waste, 4 boxes gold, and 1 package sample. From Hongkong—238 packages silk, 1,011 cases cassia, 40 boxes silk piece goods, 112 cases glass bangles, 1,100 bags sugar, 700 packages sugar candy, 4,000 jars, 58 cases umbrellas, 3 packages paper, 3 cases white copper, 12 cases chinaware, 5 cases cigars, 75 cases firecrackers, 20 cases glass beads, 10 cases brass leaves, 341 cases tea, 22 packages bamboo screen, 5 cases fans, 55 packages matting, and 64 boxes specie. From Singapore—100 bags sago, 117 packages long pepper, 1 package nutmegs, 1 case mace, 2 cases cigars, 1 box specie, and 51 pieces E. teeth. From Penang—370 slabs tin.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Assam, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr. W. Thomas. From Melbourne—Mr. J. Hertzburg, Mrs. D. Quick, Mrs. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. K. Jenny, Mr. E. Wade, Mr. John Riddall, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. J. Craight, Mrs. Brown, Mr. H. F. Wilmott, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. K. Pittigan, Mrs. and Miss Higgins and three children, and Col. Kennedy. From Glenelg—Miss Ashley, Mr. A. Cameron. From Galle—Mr. K. Mackenzie.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Lanarkshire	Scott	Rangoon, Mar 26.
11	Assam (s)	Stewart	Melbourne, April 16.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Shanghai, April 14.
	Virgini Schilizzi (s).	Thompson	Middlesbro, April 4.
	Thomas Wood	....	Moulmein, Mar 19.
12	Ethiopia (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, April 19.
	Galloway	McKinlay	Mauritius, April 3.
	John O'Grant	Lyall	Calcutta, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Gamecock	Hardy	Singapore.
	Krung Thep	Dubrssen	Tuticorin.
	Africa (s)	Patterson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Estepona (s)	Hubback	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Thessaley, to Liverpool.
Barque Queen of the Age, to Calcutta.
Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Ellen Stuart	Ried	London, Jan 23.
8	C. of Cambridge (s)	Jack	London, Mar 18.
	Zanzibar (s)	Fox	Singapore, May 1.
	Winefred	Hymark	Melbourne, Mar 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.—Steamers Euphrates, Moulmein, Guy Mannering. Ship Ispahan.
May 8. Steamers John Howard and Emblehope.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Winefred—Mrs Hymark.
Per City of Cambridge—Mr E Wells and 14 natives deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per Star Company's steam ship Pleiades, which sailed from Calcutta for London on the 8th inst:—Mr W R Aitken, Rev D Herron, Master A Hough, Master J Hough, Mr Benty, Mr Jackson, Mr and Mrs Jefferson, Hon'ble F B Kemp, Mr Miller and son, Mr Pearce, Mrs Rose and family, Mrs Roberts and child, Mr A S Spence, Mrs Tathill, Mr C Vince, and Miss Young.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.		From.
8	Meinam	....	Calcutta.
9	Asia (s)	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

May.	Vessels.		Destinations.
8	Suzerain	....	Coast.
	Deccan (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Telford (s)	....	Seeking.
	El Dorado (s)	....	London.
9	Dartagnan (s)	....	Akyab.
	Meinam (s)	....	Galle.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Deccan, to Calcutta, from Madras—Col G A Searle, Lieut Thackeray, Lieut J Haughton, Lieut Holmes, Mr G C Hodgson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 11.

From Liverpool.

Liverier s—10 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Allybhoy.
Macedonia s—30 packages casing papers, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Cella s—1,190 bars and 100 bundles iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Khimjee Odhowjee—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 167 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.
Atalanta s—2,189 bars and 280 bundles iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Thessaley s—2,700 plates hard spelter, W and A Graham and Co

From London.

British Statesman—36 runlets tar, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein; 5,897 bars iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallamahamed; 50 drums linseed oil, Ebram Peerkhan.
Strathleven s—1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Parsee s—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From New York.

New Era—1,00 cases turpentine, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Fanne—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—30 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 11.

For Liverpool.

Resegaden s—150 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 440 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 51 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolrehman; 650 cwts myrabollams, Nensee Luckmidass.
Twilight—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Raphael, 554 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 55 bales cotton, Motilall Runchordass.
Herald Haarfager s—55 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 5 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.
Sicily s—236 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 4 bales hides and skins, N V Curranee and Co; 44 cwts coirfibre, Nanjee Govindjee; 35 bales wool, Nundram Begraz; 70 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 38 bales wool, Sallaymahmed Goolamhoosein; 17 bales wool, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 30 bales wool, Mohunjee Purmanund; 50 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 122 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 25 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 280 cwts wheat and 120 cwts rapeseed, Veerjee Hemraz.

For London.

Valkyrien—300 cwts bones, Tarmahamed Hajee Hassum.

For Revel.

Austin Friar s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Bremerhaven.

Orthes—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Zephyrus s—500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Zeal s—1,202 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 15,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 bales cotton Vinay and Co.

For Marseilles.

Burgos s—2,315½ cwts rapeseed and 1,883 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Kashgar s—722 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co; 2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

For Venice.

Kashgar s—1,004½ cwts castor seed and 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Kashgar s—350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Alexandria.

Kashgar s—5 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

For Suez.

Kashgar s—3 cases shawls, Jaggonath Vania.

For Hongkong.

Khedive s—20 cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 2½ cwts cambaystone, Ebram Noodin and Co; 1½ cwts cambaystone, Veerchund Custoorchund; 1 box silver coin, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 58 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 50 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 30 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 20 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 13 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 15 cwts cumadastone, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 3 boxes silver coins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 84 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 62 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 32½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essick Ellias; 96 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Khedive s—8½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium, Hajareemull Goolmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·782
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m)	78·5
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, NNE, NW, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	196

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 9.

Taudy, Capt., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Woodhouse, Lieut. Col., 11th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Bhooj.
Clarke, Col., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

May 10.

Mackay, Surg. Major, from leave, from Matheran.
Whitneygillard, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Meerut.
Adey, Surg Major, on duty, from Surat.
Fawcett, Surg., on sick leave, from Trichinopoly.
Hughes, Sub-Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Tanna.

May 11.

Kennedy, Col., 2nd P. Cavalry, from furlough, from Australia.
Heath, Lieut, on duty, from Poona.
Spurway, Col., 11th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Patterson, Major, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—May 10.

Bond, Capt, R E, on duty, to England.
Maltby, Lieut, 2nd Infantry H O, on leave, to Kurnool.
Meredith, Lieut Col, 8th Foot, on Medl Cert, to England.
Stewart, Major, 5th P Infantry, on Medl Cert, to England.

May 11.

Kennedy, Col., 2nd P Cavalry, from furlough, to Rajunpore
Tanner, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette, May 8.*)

Mr W H Verner to act temporarily as Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge.
Mr J E B Jeffery, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is to act as Magistrate and Collector, of Furreedpore.
Mr G J S Hodgkinson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collector, Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
Mr J G Ritchie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dhumsong, Darjeeling, to act in the 2nd Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
The following gentlemen to act in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners:—
Captain C H Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga.
Captain A E Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Mr J C Veasey, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.
Mr E B Baker, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, furlough to Europe for a period of six months.
Lieutenant-Colonel W T Fagan, District Superintendent of Police, to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
Surgeon A J Wall to act as Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta.
The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to promote Major J G Forbes RE, from Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, to Superintending Engineer second Grade.
Mr J P H Walker and Major J G Forbes, RE Superintending Engineers, First Grade, temporary rank, will revert to their permanent rank in the Second Grade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Mails and Passengers from and to Bombay.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary.
England and Russia—I—II—III—IV—V.
Another Serious Case of Want of Discipline in the Bengal Army.
Sir N. Chamberlain on the Organisation of the Native Army.
The Baroda Administration Report.
The Indian Expeditionary Force.
The Defects of the Commissariat Inspection System.
The Ordnance Department.
General News—
Bombay and Presidency.
The P and O Steamer China on Fire.
Hindoo Clerks.
Fatality in Goa.
Ritualism and Religion.
A Hard Case.
Important to Ship Masters.
Marine Court of Inquiry.
The Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Important Charter Party Case.
Loss of the Childwall Hall.
Bengal.
Serious Explosion at Hurda Railway Station.
The Emeute in the 31st Bengal Native Infantry.
Retirement of Mr Justice Kemp from the Calcutta Bench.
Lieutenant J C Kinchant—11th Prince Albert's Own, Hussars.
Madras.
A Madras General Order.
Forecast of Expenditure for Famine Relief Measures in the Madras Presidency during 1878-79.
The Famine Commission.
The Storm at Mangalore.
N. W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjaub.
The Distress and Scarcity in the North-West—Vindication of the Lieutenant-Governor Against the Charges of Mr Knight.
Burmah.
News-Letter—
Lahore.
Simla.
Topics of the Times—
Borneo.
The Distress in the N W Provinces.
The Topographical Survey of India.
Official Gazettes—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
England and Russia—I—II—III—IV—V.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Vienna Letter.
Turkey.
The Navy.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 16th, 7h. 22·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Mon. 13	......	5 28	6 24	8 43 m / 8 [illegible] a	2 20 m / 2 40 a
Tues. 14	......	5 28	6 24	9 31 m / 9 [illegible] a	3 3 m / 3 13 a
Wed 15	English Mail expected.	5 27	6 25	10 23 m / 10 10 a	3 47 m / 4 24 a
Th. 16	......	5 27	6 25	11 12 m / 10 53 a	4 33 m / 5 10 a
Fri. 17	......	5 27	6 26	11 57 m / 11 38 a	5 17 m / 5 56 a
Sat. 18	......	5 27	6 26	0 [illegible] m /	5 [illegible] m / 6 39 a
Sun. 19	4th Sunday after Easter	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	0 20 m / 1 24 a	6 42 m / 7 26 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS of the CORPS are requested to BRING or SEND their Rifle, Bayonet, Snap-cap, Jag and sight protector as follows, for the ANNUAL INSPECTION by the Civil Armourer.

Members of A. B. C. and E. Companies this day to the Head Quarters.
D. Company this day to the Sergeant Instructor's Quarters, Byculla.
F. Company this day to the Sergeant Instructor's Quarters at Mazagon.
Honorary Members this day to Head Quarters.
Members can receive their Rifles, &c., back again on Friday.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer R. C.

Bombay, 13th May 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WATSON—May 10th, at Rajkot, the wife of Major J. W. Watson, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McCABE—May 12th, at Bombay, Mrs. Catherine McCabe, of typhus fever, aged 46. The funeral will leave Apollo House at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Friends are invited. *R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LARSEN—May 1st, at Bankipore, the wife of J. A. Larsen, of a daughter.
MANISTY—May 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of G E Manisty, Esq, BCS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOUAT—MATHEWES—May 9th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, George Bridges Mouat, Surgeon-Major, to Florence, 5th daughter of John Mathewes, Esq., Sutton, Surrey, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mathewes, of H. M.'s 91st Foot.

DEATHS.

COWLEY—May 5th, at Ludiana, Mr. G. P. Cowley, Supervisor, P. W. D., aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

The telegrams of this morning show how absolutely unfounded were the statements so confidently made last week, and no doubt so quickly taken advantage of by speculators who had foreign bonds to sell, that all danger of a war between England and Russia was at last nearly removed. Nothing is even now known of the nature of those terms which Count Schouvaloff has taken to St. Petersburg to submit to the Emperor of Russia, and which, we may be assured, are none the less precise or imperative for not being stated in writing; but the war party at the Russian capital have announced before the arrival of the Count, who is said to be personally an advocate for the maintenance of peace, that proposals for the withdrawal of the Russian army from before Constantinople cannot be entertained until the Turks have evacuated the fortresses and the British fleet has quitted the Sea of Marmora. This statement, it may be incidentally remarked, confirms our suspicion that the recent military movements near the Turkish capital had a strategical rather than a political motive. Such a programme, if it be persisted in, as we believe it will be, amounts in itself to a declaration of war; for the occupation of Batoum alone by the Russians would show a distinct determination on the part of the Emperor Alexander to carry out the Treaty of San Stefano at any risk, and this England is pledged to prevent. Probably Count Schouvaloff will in any case return to London to report the Emperor's decision, but, if the reception of the English terms at St. Petersburg be unfavourable, it is certain that the Count will have no more negotiations to open in London. His interviews with Prince Bismarck do not, in our opinion, increase the chances of peace. The cause is assigned for the attempt made at Berlin on Saturday to assassinate the Emperor William, is the political animosity engendered by that virulent form of Socialism which has developed itself with all the greater energy in Germany for the efforts at repression of a Government which is a military despotism very slightly disguised. One cannot help reflecting, what a friend Russia would have lost if the shot had been fatal, and how completely, at any moment, the death of the Emperor, who is now a very old man, might alter the Russian plans for the settlement of the Eastern Question. The Prince Imperial and his wife, the Princess Royal of England, are staunch advocates of an alliance with the Western Powers, and Germany in their hands would probably oppose as resolutely as she has lately assisted projects of Russian aggrandisement.

Having used, not unsuccessfully, all Constitutional means to press on the attention of the English Parliament and nation the unfairness and unpopularity of the new Indian Licence Tax, we should have been content to say for the present no more upon the subject, were it not that we have had an opportunity of seeing within the last few days a specimen of the return which persons liable to the payment of the tax in Bombay are required to fill up for the guidance of the Collector. A few days ago a native clerk called at this office and presented to the publisher a paper signed by Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, which is to the best of our recollection an exact copy of the old Income Tax forms. It is divided by parallel columns into fully half a dozen distinct sections each with its own heading, specifying the information wanted; and the taxpayer is called upon to state his name and business, the rent of the house he occupies, his gross income, his expenditure, his net income, and one or two other particulars we do not now recollect. The native clerk who brought round this paper very obligingly remarked that, if we had any objection to give all the information asked for, we might avoid making any declaration by simply agreeing to be ranked in the first class of traders; and, as this would have been our fate in any case, we naturally accepted the easier course of procedure. But it is easy to conceive what intense irritation will be excited among the native community by requisitions which, if not freely and honestly complied with, may, at the discretion of the Collector, be enforced by summonses for the production of books and accounts to show the real state of every man's affairs who carries on business in Bombay. We do not belong to that school of financiers which holds that it is possible to levy taxation in any form without giving annoyance. All direct taxation must be more or less inquisitorial; and we never countenanced the popular clamour in this country against the Income Tax, because we believed that this tax was just and necessary and that the inconveniences alleged to its discredit were unavoidable. But, as everyone knows, the Income Tax was abolished five years ago; and both Sir John Strachey in the Legislative Council of India and Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons recently pleaded in justification of the Licence Tax, that, though it might not be equitable, it was the only alternative to "the hated Income Tax," which had been repealed on the ground of the vehement dislike it had provoked throughout India and its proved unsuitability to the circumstances of the people of this country.

What, then, are we to say when we find that the Licence Tax *is* an Income Tax for the persons who have to pay it, and that the sole difference of character between it and the old Tax is the exemption now of the officials and professional men who are well able to pay their fair share of the necessary expenditure of the State? There must be some strange misunderstanding in high quarters as to the mode in which the Licence Tax may be collected, or the Finance Minister and the Under-Secretary of State for India would never have laid themselves open to the charge of deliberately misleading the public and the House of Commons by an assertion that this tax is essentially different from the Income Tax. Yet we must absolve the local authorities from the blame of creating a resemblance which was not to be found in the original scheme of Sir John Strachey, for it is obviously impossible for the tax collectors to distribute the taxpayers equitably over the different classes which pay fees varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 200 unless they have first ascertained by careful inquiry what are their respective incomes. To make the Licence Tax a mere poll-tax, or to assess it arbitrarily without taking heed whether a man engaged in a certain trade was rich or poor, would be only avoiding one danger in order to run to the opposite extreme. We come, then, to the conclusion that the Licence Tax must, as far as it extends, be an Income Tax, and it is a most unfortunate thing that the Government should have attempted to disguise this unpleasant fact, for it has thereby laid itself open to the charge of breach of faith. Undoubtedly hostile critics will affirm that, to judge by its actions only, the Government of India simply repealed the Income Tax in 1873 out of regard for the remonstrances of its own servants, since it has now re-imposed the Tax with no other variation than the exemption of the salaried class from paying it.

It is much to be regretted that any excuse should have been given for such criticism. The Government of India can afford to be charged with arrogance and high-handedness, but not with deceit. Far better would it have been for the Finance Minister to avow openly that the policy of the Government was really to re-impose on traders the Income Tax which Lord Northbrook took away. There was really no occasion for concealment. Everybody is well aware of the present state of India. Who does not know that the malign influence of the political firm of Strachey Brothers, which Lord Northbrook indignantly resented, fought against, and for the time overcame, has acquired once more supreme dominion in India, and that Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple, and other nominal rulers of the country, have been reduced to the condition of mere agents of the firm? Sir Richard Temple, in particular, who would be a much greater man if he had the moral courage to assert his own opinions unflinchingly instead of always striving to get himself complimented by the Government of India on his loyalty, has allowed himself to become a mere instrument for executing the will of the Stracheys, although Sir John nearly succeeded a few years ago in ruining his financial reputation and spoiling his career. As Famine Delegate, he submissively carried out the instructions of the Government of India, although these, however sound and farsighted, affirmed with almost brutal candour the superiority of Sir John Strachey's treatment of the Famine of 1874 to that with which Sir Richard Temple's name was then associated. As Governor of Bombay, he began his administration here by supporting, in defiance of public opinion, of the expressed policy of his predecessors, and, we should almost have thought, of his own intelligent appreciation of good work, the Strachey craze for the construction of narrow gauge railways; and, by enabling the Government of India to quote his authority in favour of the view that the Western Rajpootana line should be built on the narrow gauge, he inflicted a lasting and intolerable wrong on the political, social, and commercial interests of this Presidency. Latterly, again, he, the Finance Minister who made such a gallant stand for an Income Tax which was at least equitable in its operation, has allowed himself to appear before the House of Commons in the character of the stern official who will not even allow the public of Bombay the use of the Town Hall to protest against a Licence Tax which everyone admits to be inequitable. Decidedly Sir Richard is loyal; but is he wise, in his own interests or in those of the State? Whatever answer may be given to this question, it is, we think, undeniable that the Stracheys now govern the Government of India; and the firm might have put out a straightforward programme something to this effect:—"Brother John has been appointed Finance Minister on the understanding that he finds the means to satisfy the demand of Lancashire for the abolition of the Cotton duties. In return for this good service, Brother Richard is authorized to take in hand again the public works policy of the Government of India, and to lay down as many narrow gauge railways as he can get the money for. For these purposes new taxes must be imposed." This would have been a bold and honest way of stating the case, and it would only have excited a little grumbling, for the people of this country are accustomed to obey orders. But what revolts public feeling is to hear so much fine talk from Sir John Strachey about humanity, charity, anxiety not to oppress the poor, and so forth, and then to find that the Salt Duties have been increased and a hateful Licence Tax imposed in this Presidency in order to provide the Government of Bombay with the means of making the Carwar railway.

The pessimists whom the Indian Expedition has called into existence are now making themselves heard. In an up-country journal several letters have appeared criticising with great bitterness the arrangements made by the authorities for the despatch of troops, and in Calcutta one journalist cheerfully thinks that it will be a miracle if the force reaches Suez without some terrible disaster. In the Crimea the mistake was made of sending all the coffee to one regiment that had no roasters, and all the roasters to another regiment that had no coffee. Similar mistakes are reported to have been made by Sir Richard Temple and his subordinates regarding the Expedition. Some regiments were supplied with clothing that was too small for them; beef-eating regiments found themselves on board a ship which had no beef; and one or two ships were despatched short of general stores, a superabundance of which, just to make up for the mistake, was crammed on board other ships that had already enough. Stories like these are at present amusing the up-country folks, and are doubtless rousing sturdy but simple eloquence at many a messtable. If they were all true, of course, some terrible disaster might be expected to occur before the Expedition reaches Suez; but as we have no good reason to believe that things are nearly so bad as the pessimists are painting them, and as all the ships have already passed Aden all well, with a slight exception which we publish elsewhere, we do not anticipate that the Expedition will fail to reach its ultimate destination in good condition. Of course this will be bad news for the gloomy critics, but they must console themselves with the reflection that it is impossible to make everything in the universe fall out just as their cheerless imaginations would desire. We admit that the wisdom of despatching the cholera-infected battery might be doubted; but on the other hand, seeing that the sea air would probably have a most salutary effect upon the men, it was just as well to run the risk of sending them off instead of keeping them behind and casting a gloom over the offset of the whole Expedition. No bad news about the battery has yet been telegraphed from Aden, so that there is good reason to believe that the men got all right again after they left Bombay harbour; and as nothing succeeds like success, perhaps the authorities now deserve praise more than blame for the promptitude and decision which they displayed in a position of considerable difficulty.

But although we cannot conscientiously say that any blunder sufficient to ruin the success of the Expedition has been committed, yet there are some departments which ought to receive very particular attention in case they should ever be called upon to assist in any other Expedition from India. A Committee has been already appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into certain simple questions about tanks, water-barges with steam-pumps, mechanical appliances for creating ventilation for horses 'tween decks—(why not have a quantity of ordinary thermantidotes?)—steam-launches, barges, and piers for Commissariat stores; but we do not observe that any part of the duty of the Committee is to inquire into the working of the Commissariat Department. That is a Department which is always liable to fail when any exceptional pressure has been suddenly put upon it, and in India it is more certain to fail than elsewhere, because there are such combinations of natives in and out of the Commissariat office as must injure both the character of the work to be done and the public purse. At the present moment we know that there are many complaints afloat with reference to the way contracts were given out, and we think this would be an exceedingly useful subject for any committee to investigate. If it can be proved that by any hocus-pocus, native clerks and petty inspectors are able by their influence or by the nature of their duties to get valuable contracts held back from men of character and capital and given to speculators who possess neither character nor capital—two qualities in a contractor which Government ought always to insist upon, as they are a guarantee that the public shall not be robbed—then the discovery of the intrigues will be little short of a blessing to the taxpayer. Bad ghee, bad flour, bad tinned stores, are said to have been foisted on the Commissariat Department. Government ought to know how that occurred. A few days ago we published a letter from some one who evidently was well acquainted with the working of the Commissariat Department, and he distinctly said that certain clerks or petty inspectors had now good reason to chuckle over the spoil they had made in conjunction with certain *nobile fratrum* called contractors. Another correspondent seeks to enlighten us about the way in which the bread and flour contracts were given away. In February last tenders were invited and received by the Commissariat for the supply of bread, flour, &c., to the troops and hospitals in garrison for a year. There were only two tenderers—Mr. Freeborn (a well-known citizen, who possesses large flour mills), and a Portuguese. Mr. Freeborn's tender being more favourable (that is, lower,) than the other man's, the money of the Portuguese was returned, while Mr. Freeborn's was kept until the Commissary-General's decision was made known. About three weeks later, Mr. Freeborn's deposit was also returned, his tender being considered too high. The troops and hospitals have been supplied, in the meantime, from the Government Bakery at Poona. The bread, however, which comes from Poona being two days old when it is issued here, and being confined in crates for despatch by rail, has been found not fit for use, and a committee of doctors has already pronounced what was supplied to an hospital in Bombay "unfit for human food." Mr. Freeborn had supplied the troops and hospitals for five successive years to the entire satisfaction of the Commissariat Department, as well as to the departments and hospitals to whom it was issued; but just for a paltry imaginary saving to Government the contract sent in by Mr. Freeborn, the man of capital and respectability, was not accepted; and Government knows whether it has had reason to be satisfied with the bread and flour contracts which were accepted on its behalf by the Commissariat Department. Lately, when the work of the Expedition was going on, and the pressure on the Government Bakery was great, things got so bad that Mr. Freeborn was asked to give an open tender for the supply. He did so, but had to increase his rates slightly over the rates originally given when he first tendered, on account of the rumours of war and the despatch of the Expedition having sent up the market prices of wheat. This was again not accepted; but we are informed that within the last few days the Commissary-General had privately (that is, without open competition) given the contract to a Parsee, *who has no establishment of his own for such a purpose, but who must necessarily obtain his supplies from some of the dingy, dirty, holes called "bakeries" in Bombay.* This will, of course, be what is termed "subletting a "Contract." We print this story very nearly as it has been sent to us by a person who knows the particulars, and who has no partnership of any kind with Mr. Freeborn, and he hints that more of the same kind could be told if those who know them cared to come forward before the public. Now, it is well-known that nominally the Government of Bombay is distinctly averse to the practice of giving contracts to people who sublet them—people, in short, who are mere speculators upon the money of the community; and we think that Sir Richard Temple would be doing a valuable service to the public if he caused inquiries to be made into every contract that has been issued from the Commissariat Department in connection with the Expedition or otherwise.

THE S. S. CHINA.

The P. and O. Company's employes in Bombay were at work on Saturday and yesterday, when the state of the tide would allow them, making preparations for raising the s. s. China from her bed in the mud bank near the fishing stakes at Mazagon, where she grounded on Friday after the fire. The divers who were sent down to examine the hull found that all that was required beyond stopping the hatchways, &c., was to plug up the scuttles, the glass and brass-work of which had been broken and melted by the heat. The vessel had sustained no further damage from the fire beyond the destruction of her internal fittings. On Saturday the hull was made tight, divers being employed for that purpose, and a centrifugal pump was sent off from the P. and O. Company's works, opposite which the ship lay. It is expected that when the water is pumped out to below the low water mark, the ship will rise to the surface again, as she has not sunk in the mud more than about eleven feet. Another attempt will be made to raise the vessel this afternoon.

As some speculation has been entertained about the despatch of the English mails, which the China was to have taken, we may state that the Kashgar, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, will unload rapidly and take on the English mails to-night as usual.

THE LATE CONCERT.

There were considerable misgivings entertained, when it was proposed to give Madame Tasca a complimentary benefit Concert, that an evening entertainment in the vacation month of May would not prove a success—or not such as was earnestly desired for a lady who has won the respect and admiration of all Bombay. The event, however, happily proved those misgivings to be groundless, and the result was of a most gratifying nature. A large audience was present to exhibit their interest in this accomplished artiste, and the Concert itself was marked with unexceptionable merit as a display of musical talent and ability. The part songs were executed in a manner that made us deeply regret the dissolution of the Philharmonic Society, many of the late members of which gave their services for this occasion. The stranger from Calcutta who has won a high repute in that city for his finished singing and fine voice, must have been gratified at the warm appreciation of his singing the beautiful melody of Mattie's, and the persistent demand for more which followed it—a demand, we are glad to say, that was kindly yielded to. Our own "stars," we thought, were in finer form than ever, and that they sang as though they would leave a more than usually deep impression on us before departing for a while to a better land. They were applauded to the echo, and silence could only be secured by their further gratifying an insatiable yet grateful audience. Two duets that were sung made a profound impression upon all, each being interpreted in a most masterly manner. The soprano and the baritone, by their cultivated style and well balanced voices, shone brilliantly in the selection from "Traviata," and the tenor and baritone in Balfe's "Excelsior" stirred the audience to unwonted fervour. Flotow's "Romanza" was sung by an accomplished lady, whose presence at our Concerts is always regarded with so much delight, and whose powers of execution and finished rendering always call forth rapturous acknowledgments. The patriotic song, the words written by Madame Tasca and the music by Mr. Plumpton, possesses considerable merit, but on this occasion, we are sorry to say, it was not heard to best advantage. We cannot do the justice we would wish to the able soloist, for he was unduly weighted and appeared to be disconcerted with the overpowering accompaniments. We would suggest, with all deference, that the harmonium should be reserved for the chorus in the song, when the melody confined to its pianoforte accompaniment and the outburst of the chorus with its harmonium accompaniment, would produce a contrast of a most effective character. As it was, it appeared to be, as it were, all chorus, and the gentleman who undertook the solo necessarily sang at considerable disadvantage—the composition itself suffering in consequence. Madame Tasca contributed two pianoforte pieces, which she played exquisitely—Beethoven's "Sonata Pastorale" especially being rendered with great taste. Our respected Sheriff is always a welcome factor in the programmes of our Concerts, and the fresh and delightful way in which he acquits himself in the class of ballad songs which form his *repertoire* we are all well familiar with. We ought not to close this notice without stating that the organization of this admirable Concert was due solely to Mr. C. E. Mitchell.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

A match was shot off on Saturday morning, at the Colaba butts, between two teams of B. and C. Companies, consisting of seven men a side, chosen from amongst those who failed to score 100 points in their 60 rounds class firing. The teams were—B. Company, Lieut. Thorpe, Sergt. Hobnan, Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pearse, Cor. Graves, Ptes. Lyon, Griffin, and Headlain; C. Company, Lieut. Kemp, Ptes. McCloughin, Alderton, Taylor, Topping, Harrap, and Judge. Each man contributed five rupees, and a silver cup was purchased, which it was decided should be won by the highest score of the winning team. The conditions were—10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, one sighting shot at each distance. B. Company's team won the match by upwards of 100 points, and Lieut. Thorpe won the cup with a score of 52—27 at 200 yards, and 25 at 500 yards.

The members of F. Company commenced their prize shooting at Coorla on Saturday afternoon, when 23 men assembled to shoot for Lt. Walton's prizes. The conditions were, 5 shots each at 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. Time only permitted of the two first distances being shot at, and the remainder of the shooting will have to be done on a future occasion, probably next Saturday. The highest scorers so far are Captn. Weir, aggregating 26, Pte. Fairbairn, aggregating 23, Colour Sergeant Ross, aggregating 22, and Pte H. Radenhurst, aggregating 21, out of a possible 40.

We understand that two interesting matches are to be shot on Friday and Saturday mornings next, the first at Coorla between seven of B. Company and seven of E. Company, who sent a team to Poona recently, and the second at Coorla between 10 N. C. officers of the Bombay Volunteers, and [illegible] C. officers of the 66th Regiment.

THE ENGLISH CEMETERY IN SURAT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 7.

A few hours leisure found me strolling one morning on the grounds of the English Cemetery in this city—"conversing with stones" and examining "the silent mansions of the dead." My labour was well rewarded; and I had the grim satisfaction of making acquaintance with persons who lived and died more than two centuries ago. In the hurry of business, I must confess I had not enough time to profit by "meditations among the tombs"; and my scrutiny of the memorials of the dead was necessarily a cursory one. Yet there was sufficient to interest a stranger; and there were records that spoke of the departed greatness of the city.

The cemetery is situated about 5,000 yards from the city gate leading to Kattargaum, on a gentle eminence on the right hand side of the main road. It is enclosed on all sides by a high wall, and a single gateway leads into the enclosure. Birds of the sweetest carol and most beautiful plumage gambol amid the boughs of trees scattered over the grounds, and are sometimes scared away by the noises of the men and women at work among the fields lying to the eastward of the cemetery. There is a tolerably well kept garden in charge of a man who gets Rs. 15 a month, while another man gets Rs. 7 a month as custodian of the cemetery and lives in a hut within the enclosure. It appeared to me that no proper supervision was exercised over these men, for the grounds were covered with dry leaves and other things and were not in that decent state in which one would expect to find them. A good pathway, covered with sand, leads you through the middle of the grounds from one end to the other. It seems singular that but a solitary cypress tree should flourish upon the grounds, facing the gateway, when there ought to be several of them; for the cypress is more appropriately emblematical of a graveyard, in the opinion of some, than any other tree.

We will now turn to the memorials of the dead. The most prominent are placed immediately opposite the gateway, embowered in mangoe and "lim" trees. Many of the tombs are in a dilapidated condition, the ground under some having subsided and toppled over the monuments on one side or the other. A tiled roof, supported on four uprights, enclosed with a wooden railing, stands over some of them. In one instance, I saw four of a family sleeping their last sleep under one common roof,—the children of Lucy Caroline and James Taylor, who died between 1825 and 1829, and were buried one near the other. There were, I was told, about 500 graves upon the grounds, some of which were from 200 to 225 years old. The earliest date I could discover was 1668, in an inscription of which the language was unintelligible to me—it was probably Portuguese. Later in date was another structure which bore the year 1659, with two graves under a large cupola resting on large groined arches, which were supported by proportionately large masonry columns. Another monument hard by was sacred to the memory of Dominus Georgius Oxinden Cantianus, Governor of Bombay, who died in 1669. This was perhaps the most ambitious of all the structures upon the grounds, and was about forty feet high, with two spiral staircases surmounted by cupolas on two of its sides. There are four or five similar mausoleums built on a smaller scale, but with no spiral staircases, the inscriptions on which have disappeared. A tombstone raised seventeen years later records the death of Bartholomeous Harris Armiger in 1686. Beneath a structure of eight masonry pillars, supporting a cupola, are laid the remains of the "widow and relict of Bernard Wyche, Esq., Chief for Affairs of the Hon'ble United British Company in Surat. A dutyful child, a virtuous good wife, a tender and loving mother, and a true friend, very compassionate, and abundant in works of mercy and charity. Was born on the island of Bombay and dyed in Surat about the 54th year of her age on the 30th day of June An. Do. 1736". A large mausoleum, with groined arches supporting a dome, points to the last remains of James Hope, Esq., "Chief of Affairs of the British Nation in Surat," who died on the 6th July 1747. The next record, according to date, is that of Captain George White, "Commandant of Surat Castle," who died on the 11th April 1767. Then we have two years later a record of the death of Mr. Richard Pippin, "Master Attendant of the Hon'ble Company's Marine at Surat," who died on the 1st May 1769 after a service of forty years in the 64th year of his age. So the Hon'ble East India Company had in their employ a Master Attendant of their Marine in days when, probably, Surat was at the height of its prosperity. The remains of another great man claim our attention, being those of William Andrew Price, "Chief of Affairs of the British Nation and Government of the Mogul's Castle and Fleet of Surat," who died on the 11th March 1674. It appears from this that the Mogul, by which is meant the Emperor of Delhi, had a fleet at Surat. A large obelisk, in a dilapidated state, bears testimony to the death of Captain Alexander Forbes, of the Bengal Army, who died at Surat on the 16th February 1780. The following inscriptions speak for themselves:—Sacred to the memory of Mr. Charles Brome, who died at Surat on the 1st September 1783. Captain Charles West, who died on 9th March 1787. Lieutenant Joseph Mason, of the Bombay Marine, who died on 16th August 1792. Beginning with the present century, we find, under a large square monument, the remains of another great man—Daniel Seton, Esq., "Chief and Lieutenant Governor of Surat Castle," who died on the 17th April 1803. Next, those of Edward Galley, Esq., Collector and Acting Chief of Surat, who died on 13th March 1804; then those of Lieutenant Colonel John Burrows, 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Bombay N. I., who died on 20th August 1805; also those of James Mackenzie, Garrison Surgeon of Surat, who died on 10th August 1806;—those of Lieutenant Richard Laprelle, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, who died on 29th January 1807; and of Lieutenant Colonel Brian Philpot, 65th Regiment, who died on 8th May 1807. A monument to the memory of the last-named officer was erected at the unanimous desire and joint expense of the privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers of his Regiment.

There are records of the deaths of others which I will group together, in order of date in a concluding paragraph:—Those of Ensign Charles Knowles, H. M. 2nd Battalion 56th Regiment, who died on 9th November 1809. Lieutenant George Smith, H. M. 2nd Battalion, 56th Regiment, who died on 25th February 1810. Lieutenant William Hurst, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, who died on 11th June 1811. William Richardson, Esq., Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, who died on 21st May 1813. Joseph Hutchins Bellasis, Collector of the District of Broach and second son of the late Major General Bellasis, who died in 1816. James Rivett, son of Captain James Rivett-Carnac, who died on 3rd June 1817—a relative, I believe, of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. Lieutenant John Sandwith, of the Bombay Army, who fell a victim to cholera, at Purranteje, on 23rd May 1821. Captain Nathaniel Betts, 12th Regiment N. I., who died on 18th July 1821. The Rev. James Skinner, who died on 30th October 1821. Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment B.N.I., Commanding in Khandeish, who died on 1st March 1823. Lieutenant John Attenburrow, 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment N. I., who died on 21st November 1823. Lieutenant Rose Lyons, of the Bombay Artillery, who died on 14th December 1824. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Stephen Whitehill, who died on 9th June 1831, after a service of 33 years in India, "universally beloved and respected." A square and compasses at the head of a tombstone arrest attention and occasion a pause, while a tear glistens in each eye at discovering a brother Mason, perhaps the only member of the Craft in Surat, who slept under that stone. The inscription mentions the name of Mr. William Cantrell, who died on 2nd January 1832, "after a painful illness of eighteen months, leaving five children and a large circle of friends, European and native, to deplore their loss. He served the Honourable Company for a period of 40 years, and through his good conduct was pensioned in 1829." Among the most recent tombstones were a couple bearing the following curious inscriptions:—"Major Moore's Ayah Eliza, 1870"; and "Eliza's mother Sarah, 15th November 1876."

COURT MARTIAL.

Kurrachee, 6th May.

At an European District Court Martial held at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 1st May, Private Geary, 83rd Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st, having at Hyderabad, Sind, on or about the 29th April, failed to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer. 2nd, having made away with certain articles of his kit. 3rd, having lost by neglect certain articles of his kit, which are named. Finding—guilty of the 1st charge, not guilty of the 2nd, guilty of the 3rd. Sentence—to be imprisoned with hard labour for 84 days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the articles.

Confirmed.—I remit 42 days of the imprisonment.

E. HOWARD VYSE, Brigadier General,
Commanding Sind District.

The Mysore Maharajah's Marriage.—The marriage of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has been definitively fixed for the 26th instant, at Mysore, where preparations are being busily carried forward in anticipation of the event. The ceremonies will then begin and be continued up to the 4th proximo. On the 3rd and 4th, entertainments will be given to the European official and non-official members of society invited to the marriage. For the officials of every class in the Province, there will be holidays in honour of the occasion from the 24th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KAFIR WAR.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Latest news from the Cape states, that the Kafir rising is extending, and that the fighting has been continuous.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

Count Schouvaloff, who left London on a special mission, has paid a visit to Prince Bismark, and afterwards proceeded to St. Petersburg.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the 1000 Guineas Stakes:—

Pilgrimage	1
Jeannette	2
Clementine	3

THE INSURRECTION IN THESSALY AND EPIRUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

The insurgents in Thessaly and Epirus have agreed to an amnesty.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 11.

The Emperor William was shot at this afternoon while taking his drive, but fortunately escaped unhurt. The would-be assassin has been arrested. On the Emperor returning to the Royal Palace, an immense and enthusiastic crowd assembled outside to rejoice in his narrow escape.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 11, MORNING.

It is semi-officially stated here, that the Russian Government is unaware as yet as to what proposals Count Schouvaloff brings from London, and that therefore all comments thereon are premature.

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 11, EVENING.

It is semi-officially denied here, that the withdrawal of the Russian Army from before Constantinople has been commenced. A statement from the same source also adds that, however desirous the Russian Government might be to take such a step, the withdrawal of the Russian force from Constantinople cannot be entertained until the Turks evacuate the fortresses and the British Ironclad Squadron has quitted the Sea of Marmora.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S PROGRAMME.

Count Schouvaloff will only remain a few days at St. Petersburg, and after receiving the decisions of His Majesty the Czar, he will return to London and open negotiations of the utmost importance. The Count will call at Berlin on his way back to London.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Count Schouvaloff has taken no written proposals with him to St. Petersburg, but only goes to explain in person to the Czar the views of the British Government.

ASSERTED PURCHASE OF LAND BY ENGLAND AT PORT SAID.

The *Observer* states that the British Government has purchased ten acres of land at Port Said for the purpose of establishing a coaling station there.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

The perpetrator of the attempted assassination of the Emperor William is proved to be a Socialist of Leipzig.

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The following vessels forming part of the Indian Expedition to Malta passed here to-day, all well:—

S.S. Bangalore towing Hannibal and Saint Mildred.
S.S. Suez towing Brambletye.
S.S. Canara towing Colonsay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 10, AFT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	41,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	10,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton	70,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	896,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	64,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½

In the Manchester Market there has been a slightly improved tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India	1-8 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	53½
Total coin in the Bank of France	£82,100,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£91,500,000

Arrival—Homer.
Departure—Olympia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 12, 9-10 A. M.

Mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

NEWS FROM THE EXPEDITION.

INFORMATION has been received by Government that the transports carrying the Expeditionary Force arrived at Aden on the 9th and 10th instant. With the exception of the Bengal towing the Oriflamme and the St. Osyth towing the Helen Scott and Clydesdale, which put in to repair engines, all passed on reporting all well. There had been five cases of cholera on board the Clydesdale, of which one, European and two natives, had proved fatal. There had been no cases of cholera since the 6th, and the report on the 10th was all well.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay returned from his trip down the coast on Saturday, and, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and Dr. Waters, leaves for Matheran by special train to-morrow evening. He remains there until Thursday, when he returns to Bombay and leaves at once by boat for Nagotna; thence he rides to Dasgaum, and goes on by tonga to Mahableshwur, arriving at the latter place on Saturday or Sunday next. Miss Temple will leave Matheran on Thursday for Bella Vista, Mahableshwur. Major Rivett Carnac, Military Secretary, started for Mahableshwur by way of Dasgaum yesterday.

OUR own Chinese squadron is evidently on the alert. Toward the beginning of last month, Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., left Hongkong in his flagship the Audacious, and was to be followed by all the men-of-war in harbour. He sailed with sealed orders; but his final destination, people said, was the anchorage outside Vladivostock.

WE understand that Mr. Michael Macmillan, B. A., late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to a Professorship in Elphinstone College, Bombay. Mr. Macmillan obtained a first class in classical moderations and a second class in the final classical schools of the University of Oxford. He will take up his appointment next month.

THE *Englishman* hears that Maharaja Holkar has placed his troops at the disposal of the Government of India for foreign or home service.

Native Opinion says:—Excepting the Goods Superintendent all the employes in the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree Bunder and at other places, numbering about 180 hands, were served with notices dispensing with their services from the 1st of June next. These notices, we learn, have been withdrawn, as to the why and wherefore thereof we are not aware. This is a circumstance which ought to be thoroughly enquired into, as it may throw light on the enquiries of the Commission.

MAJOR BATEMAN CHAMPAIN will be one of the representatives of India at the approaching International Telegraph Conference.

A WELL authenticated rumour has been received to the effect that Beg Kuli Beg, the late Ameer of Kashgar, escaped the Chinese, and now that the passes are again open, is making his way, *vid* Ladakh and Leh, to British territory.

THE following administrative changes are impending in the Army Medical Department:—Surgeon-Major Reid goes to the Presidency as Superintending Surgeon-Major, Surgeon-Major Hinde relieving him at Lucknow; Deputy Surgeons-General Hendley and Gibbons are transferred from Peshawur to Allahabad, and from Allahabad to Meerut, respectively.

A FIRE occurred in Taragurh, near Ajmere, on Monday night, the 6th instant. One large barrack was burnt down, together with some other buildings occupied by a detachment of the 68th Light Infantry from Nusseerabad, mostly convalescents. The men are great sufferers, having lost all their kit; and a good many new rifles were also lost. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The hospital fortunately escaped.

A SAD accident occurred lately at the Mooltan railway station, in which no one but the sufferer is to blame. It appears that the goods clerk attempted to mount the engine while the down train was coming in; he missed his footing and fell, and was run over, one of his legs being cut clean off, and the other much injured. He lies in a precarious state.

THE *Pioneer*—If the voyage of the Expeditionary Force is accomplished in only tolerable comfort—that is to say, if the troops get landed at their destination without suffering in health or efficiency—all criticism on the scrambling character of the arrangements at starting will fall to the ground, leaving the energetic Governor the credit of having done what he was called upon to do, in the time within which he was called upon to do it. Very likely Sir Richard Temple has rubbed a good many people's feelings the wrong way in the course of the struggle that had to be gone through; but whatever fault may be found with him on that score, the public at large will probably feel that on any future occasion on which it might be a matter of supreme necessity to start off an Expedition with the least possible delay, they would be very glad to hear that Sir Richard Temple had charge of the arrangements.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "The Sanitary Commissionership of Berar has after all gone to an outsider, Dr. Eves. Dr. Little, although a young man, had the best claims, it is said, as this is the only prize in the province that a Surgeon attached to the Berar Commission can look forward to. The appointment, however, has not yet been finally conferred on Dr. Eves, only provisionally, and our very popular Civil Surgeon may still succeed in getting it."

THE proceedings of the Madras Government in the Stamp Department for the year 1875-76 were recorded at the close of 1877. The total stamp revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 50,22,942, being the highest yet recorded, and Rs. 55,377 in excess of the preceding year, and produced a net revenue of Rs. 47,98,227. There was an increase of Rs. 64,000 from the sale of non-judicial stamps, and of Rs. 53,283 from court fee stamps. The increase under the former head is attributed to evasions of the law being less frequent, and to improved knowledge among the people of its provisions. The charges of the Department show a decrease of Rs. 1,62,929 compared with the previous year, which was mainly due to the necessity for large supplies of stamps from England having been obviated during the year by special arrangements made for transfers to Madras, from Calcutta and Bombay, of surplus stock in those Presidencies.

THE *Pioneer*—We regret to hear of the death, at Cannes, on the 16th of April, of Captain R. H. Grant, R.A., aged 37. Captain Grant was a well-known man in India, coming out here first on the staff of his uncle, Sir Hope Grant; and afterwards serving on the staff of another uncle, Lord Elgin; then under Sir William Denison. In 1871 he joined the staff of Lord Mayo, with whom he went on the last fatal journey. Captain Grant was next appointed to the Quartermaster General's Department. In 1874 he was on famine work; during the Prince's visit he was Quartermaster-General to His Royal Highness's Camp; and more recently was sent, in company with Captain (now Major) Biddulph on an important mission to Gilgit. On that expedition he contracted an illness which developed fatally, and put an end to a career of great promise and usefulness.

THE *Statesman*—We have been haunted for the last two months by the fear, that the appalling mortality in the North-West Provinces during the last six months, and the pointed charges made in these columns against Sir George Couper's administration in connection therewith, would pass without notice on the part of the Government. It has been so much the fashion to ignore the statements made by the newspapers of India, that we hail with unmixed satisfaction the full and frank recognition now made by the Government, that her Majesty's Opposition is no longer to be treated after this contemptuous fashion, but that the Government frankly recognizes the existence of a public opinion in the country, and is prepared to appeal thereto in reply to such charges as have been made against it in these columns, in connection with this dreadful mortality in the North-West. We recognize the full right of Sir George Couper to speak strongly in reply to our strongly-worded charges against his administration, and we respect heartily the feeling which has prompted the spirited terms in which the reply is couched. It was not wise perhaps for Sir George Couper to say that we had charged him with a "lie" in saying that the people would not come to the relief-works, as the word is needlessly offensive, and was never employed by us. We said that it was a statement which we believed 19 out of every 20 of the officers who had had actual experience of these works, would contradict; and that where true, it would be found owing to the inadequacy of the wages, and the fact that there was no shelter for the people, nor even common cooly blankets to cover them, in a season with the thermometer at freezing point. The fact of an appalling mortality is now admitted: in February it was denied. But for the mortuary returns, our earnest writing upon the subject would have passed without notice. The issues now between Sir George Couper and the *Statesman* are almost entirely simple questions of fact. Sir George Couper contradicts absolutely statements that we declare to be facts. The papers reached us too late yesterday to be noticed by us to-day, but we shall call attention in to-morrow's issue, if possible, to every counter-statement made by Sir George Couper to our own declarations. We note meanwhile, that the exaction of the November *kist* of the land revenue is passed by without notice at all. The controversy is now only beginning, and the public must take care to suspend their judgment until we put the "evidence" in against this official vindication of Sir George Couper's course. The Government of India has acted most unwisely in committing itself to so hasty a judgment upon the case. We shall ignore, for the present, *its* judgment altogether, as it is plainly desirable for us to maintain—even as a fiction—the attitude of regarding it as in no way responsible for Sir George Couper's failure. Meanwhile we notice that these papers make no reference to the fact that the land revenue was exacted, nor to the statement that there was no shelter for the people on the relief works, and not even a cooly blanket for them.

THE Advocate-General and members of the Calcutta Bar entertained Mr. Justice Kemp at a farewell dinner on Saturday week at the Town Hall. The Judges of the High Court, together with some personal friends of Mr. Kemp, were also invited. Towards the close of the entertainment the Advocate-General, in feeling terms, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and, on behalf of the Bar, expressed his cordial appreciation of the patient hearing which the public invariably experienced at his hands, and the kindly interest he always evinced in the junior members of the Bar. While remarking on the advice which Mr. Kemp gave to the junior Bar, to go and practice in the mofussil, Mr. Paul commented in strong terms on the practice which prevailed in these courts and elsewhere, of giving commission on the work brought to practitioners. Mr. Paul pointed out that this custom, which, among barristers, was considered highly improper, was followed by the vakils in this country, who thus obtained business to the exclusion of those whom Mr. Kemp was desirous of benefiting. Mr. Kemp, in returning thanks, referred to his long service in the country, and expressed his grateful acknowledgments to his hosts for the honour which, he said, had been done him by them.

A COMPLAINT reaches us from Bombay, says the Lahore paper, "which affects one class of the army—its sick officers. We hear that officers who have been recommended by medical boards up country for leave to Europe, have to present themselves at Bombay for re-examination, and that in several cases the board at the port of embarkation annuls the recommendation of the mofussil board, and sends the sick men back to duty. The hardship of this proceeding has been exemplified to us in more than one instance. In one case, we are told that an officer, a married man, was ordered home on the recommendation of a mofussil board. He sold off, at a considerable sacrifice, his goods and chattels, and went to Bombay. The medical board there declared that a trip to Europe was not necessary, and that he should return to his regiment. His expenses had exhausted his funds, and he applied at one of the local banks for a temporary accommodation, but was refused owing to the state of his health—the banker having less confidence in his convalescent appearance than the Bombay doctors. In another case, an officer returned to duty by a board at the port of embarkation, died in retracing his way back to the mofussil. We hear that in the majority of instances where officers have been rejected by the final board, they have either returned to their regiments or stations to die, or to be invalided again immediately afterwards. Why should a man ordered home for ill-health by a competent committee of medical officers in any station of India—one or more of such officers being intimately acquainted with his case—have to appear before a board at Bombay or Calcutta, who, judging merely by his appearance, remand him to duty? An officer absolutely requiring a change to Europe may pull up a little in looks and spirits even in a short journey towards the embarking port. The relief from work and worry, the thought of going home, the long looked-for meeting with family or friends, may rouse the mind and benefit the body, but for the final medical board at the Presidency town to send such a man back merely on account of his appearance, is not only a cruelty to the sick man, but an insult to and an impeachment of the judgment of the medical officers who first invalided him. This is a matter which the authorities ought to take up without delay."

THE *Englishman*—The General Court Martial on a sepoy of the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry, lately published in General Orders, affords an instance of the peculiarly excitable feelings which sometimes seize our native soldiery. We instance his acts as being the ordinary style of the aggrieved native soldier, and we consider that his punishment is in no way commensurate with his crime. Such a sentence has no effect. It does not deter men from acting in a similar manner. In his remarks the Commander-in-Chief states, that the sepoy "offered threat and insult." It was a pretty strong threat couched in these terms: "If you wish to retain your life, cancel the promotions of 1877." He, Bhunga Sing, being a private soldier, reviewed the acts of his commanding officer, and requested him to cancel the promotions he had made. We do not consider this an insult; it is simply behaving in a mutinous manner, and there is one punishment for mutiny, and that is death. It is useless having one system of discipline for the native soldier and one for the British. Some years ago at army head quarters if a petition was received, it was absolutely returned to the general officer in whose division the man was who petitioned, and the petitioner's commanding officer was called upon to answer the complaint. The regiment always knew it had come back; they asked the Babu in the adjutant's office, and he told them that the petition of Sepoy So-and-so had been returned to the regiment for the commanding officer to reply. It was the most pernicious system ever introduced in any army. If, owing to numerous petitions from any one regiment being received at head-quarters, it should at any time be thought necessary to reply to them, it should be done confidentially through the General direct to the officer commanding, who should reply demi-officially, and no record of the correspondence should exist in the adjutant's office. This would put a stop to petitioning, as the petitioner would think that at head-quarters they had taken no notice of it. It would thus break the neck of the system. There may not be as much anonymous petitioning now as used to exist twenty years ago; but if a native letter containing a complaint is received at Simla, the best plan is to burn it. The writer would thus perceive the inutility of the measure. On the 24th May 1849 a sepoy of the 7th N. I. assaulted his native officer. The Court sentenced him to transportation for life. Sir Charles Napier, then Commander-in-Chief, ordered a revision of the sentence, and stated that the Court ought to have sentenced him to death, and further said: "If the Court does not sentence capital punishment, the members cannot complain if they are some day made victims." The revised sentence was death by hanging. On the 3rd August 1849 a camp-follower was tried for stealing opium and receiving stolen opium. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, the same punishment as that given to the sepoy of the 45th Native Infantry who threatened the life of his commanding officer. If we require a native army to be of use to us at all times, there is only one method to be adopted, namely, the strictest discipline and the same punishment for military crime as is dealt out to any other soldier in a European army.

THE following obituary notice, which we cut from the *Standard*, is surely the unkindest cut ever given to a dear departed. Was it put in by Captain Jones's exasperated widow?—

JONES.—April 5, drowned off Hasler Beach, Captain Charles Grey Jones, R.N., in his 40th year, whilst under the delusion that he was saving life.

PROMOTIONS OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th ultimo, there appeared a letter complaining of the recent promotions of sergeants to the warrant grade, in what "Victim" calls the "Bengal Public Works Department," and denouncing them as "a piece of jobbery," simply because the sergeants promoted stood on the departmental seniority roll as Nos. 5, 14, 20, 34, 63, and 64, the fact being that the men promoted stood Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, according to seniority, as sergeants Hill, Innes, Radcliffe, Austin, Marr, Atkinson, and another, Burke, not noticed by "Victim," who are respectively serving, No. 1, at Dalhousie, in the Military Works Branch; No. 2, in the North-Western Provinces; No. 3, in the Military Works Branch at Umballa; No. 4, in the Bengal Irrigation Branch; No. 5, in Burma; No. 7, in the Punjab Irrigation; and the last, Burke, in the Punjab. The fact that these men were the senior serjeants of the department, coupled with their wide territorial distribution over several provinces, is, I think, a conclusive proof that their promotions have not even the appearance of "jobbery"—except to the jaundiced eye of a man blinded by self-love, as "Victim" appears to be—but, on the contrary, bear all the marks of having been made with scrupulous regard to the men's strict rights, the promotions being purely military, and having been earned by military service. Commissioned Officers obtain their military promotions in the Public Works Department, as well as in other Civil Departments by military, not departmental, seniority, and the same principle, if just and equitable when applied to promotions of commissioned must hold good when applied to those of non-commissioned officers to warrant rank. Departmental service brings departmental promotion, with fairly substantial remuneration, to those who, having earned it, are recommended for it, quite independently of military promotion, and therefore no just cause of complaint is given by military promotions as lately made—to him who joins the department as private or Lance Corporal, after very few years' regimental service, a few years at most before another, who having rendered long and arduous service in his regiment, as sergeant or colour sergeant, or as a staff sergeant of the first class, has not only "borne his share of the heat of the day" and of the cold of the night too, but has often endured still greater hardships—perhaps for years before "Victim" thought, or was capable of entering the service at all. I have drawn up a table of the past services of all the sergeants whose names are borne on the classified list of the Public Works Department under the Government of India—not as "Victim" erroneously puts it, of "the Bengal Public Work Department," by means of which it may be seen that not one of them has any just ground of complaint against the late promotions. The only one that at first sight would seem to have been passed over for the present W. T. Tobin, who completed only 17 years' total army service in February last, and stood No. 6 in seniority as sergeant, that is, next above No. 7, while the latter, Atkinson, entered the department in the same month as the former, and perhaps actually joined earlier in that month—September 1867—but, having enlisted in 1853, has completed a quarter of a century's total service, and has, moreover, passed the sub-engineer's test, and been promoted to that rank, which, I think implies that his educational qualifications are superior to those of Tobin, who may be a very deserving man, but, in so far as the classified list enables one to judge, does not clearly combine so many claims to promotion as Atkinson did, while there may be other reasons also for the choice made, such as the one being strongly recommended by the Punjab authorities for promotion, and the other not so well, if at all recommended, or so favourably reported on from time to time by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. Of one thing we may be certain—viz., that a more careful analysis of the classified list than your self-immolated "Victim" seems to have made, can have but one impression on the mind of any impartial observer, which is, that no injustice whatever has been done on this occasion to any one, but, on the contrary, that the men whose long services gave them the best claims, have been very properly and impartially selected for promotion. As the limits I had proposed to myself for this letter have already been exceeded, I purpose to send you the table above referred to in a day or two, with a few further remarks thereon.

A WARRANT OFFICER.
(Not one of those lately promoted.)

Bombay, May 7.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 10.

SINCE my last, H. H. the Gaekwar and suit have taken wing to Nowsaree, and will, I hear, remain there till the setting in of the rains.

Cholera has broken out virulently amongst the convicts in the city jail more than half a dozen were carried away in a couple of days. However, measures were promptly taken to remove the inmates of the jail. A very substantial and spacious jail is in course of construction. The present building is incommodious and unsuitable for its purpose. In all the provincial towns of the Baroda jurisdiction, improved arrangements have been made for the proper accommodation of convicted persons.

Mr. Melvill and his family have gone to the Champaneer hill for the hot season. This hill is about eighteen *kos* to the east of Baroda, and at one time it was the favorite resort of Baroda residents and the Panch Mahals, but since the introduction of the railway into Guzerat, this place is deserted. It is, however, now in contemplation to convert this hill into a sanitarium for the European soldiers of Baroda and Ahmedabad.

We are having grilling weather here; at mid-day it is unbearable.

Grain continues to be as dear as before, and no change in prices is likely to take place until the rains set in.

BOMBAY.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Castore, Captain A. Lucioli, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 9th inst., at midnight.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 4th May, was 46 feet 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 9 tenths.

MATHERAN.—A correspondent suggests that railings of some kind should be put at the Points at this station, especially as many children go there, and a false step when playing near the edge would prove their destruction. It is a wonder that accidents do not happen oftener. A new Point is rightly called Danger Point, near the Bund, where a moment's giddiness would hurl one into eternity.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—The terminal examination of this school at Matheran here began on the 15th ultimo, and continued for ten days. The next term will begin on June 10, when an examination for admission will be held.

SUIT FOR SEAMAN'S WAGES.—On Thursday last, Mr. Hart, the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, dismissed the case of an Austrian seaman who brought a claim against the master of the American ship Cora, because the Court had no jurisdiction.

A BREACH OF LICENCE FOR STORING EXPLOSIVES.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, a Borah named Fazul Ali Ebramjee was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. W. Webb, for keeping or storing kerosine oil in excess of the quantity expressed in the licence granted to him.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—William Smith, a fireman of the s.s. Austin Friars, appeared on Saturday before Mr. W. Webb, and obtained a summons against Mr. Ireland, the chief engineer of that vessel, charging him with an assault, alleged to have been committed on complainant on that day.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Keeka Ameerchund, residing at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, reports that gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 30 were stolen from the person of his child on Friday last, whilst it was at play in the compound of complainant's house.

THEFT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PROPERTY.—Two domestic servants, named Michael Cohello and Rama Gopal, in the service of Sir Charles Staveley, were on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the former of having in his possession one glass tumbler, a wineglass, and a towel, and the latter of having in his possession a number of wax candles, a glass tumbler, a wine glass, a tea cup, and a table knife, the property of their master, reasonaby suspected of having being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how they came by the same. They were each fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

FATAL FALL FROM A COT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last, at the GocuIdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Syud Hoosein Syud Ahmed, a mechanic employed in H. M.'s Dockyard. He met with an accident on the 25th ultimo, and was admitted into the said Hospital for medical treatment. Deceased was progressing favourably, but on the 8th inst. he was attacked with fever, and on Thursday night, when delirius, he fell from his cot on to the stone floor whereby he sustained a severe wound over the left eyebrow, and expired from its effects on Friday morning. The verdict was, that death was caused by an accidental fall from his cot.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT D. McJ. SMITH.—The funeral of this officer took place from his house in East Street, Poona, on Friday afternoon. It was a military funeral, and a detachment of European Infantry, with band, paraded before the house of the deceased, and preceded the hearse to the place of interment. There were several of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department present, and a very large number of carriages containing the mourning relatives and friends. The horses in the hearse got frightened at the band in front of them, and refusing to go on, they had to be changed before the funeral party could proceed. This death has caused quite a gloom in the community.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th May 1878 was 1,50,895 maunds, and in money Rs. 73,418. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 4th May 1878.	Week ending 5th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 12,296	Mds 52,784	...	Mds 40,488
Amount	Rs. 10,085	Rs. 41,180	...	Rs. 31,095
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 67,822	Mds 54,098	Mds 13,724	...
Amount	Rs. 19,246	Rs. 14,497	Rs. 4,749	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 13,987	Mds 12,294	Mds. 1,693	...
Amount	Rs. 8,223	Rs. 7,063	Rs. 1,160	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 198	Mds 568	...	Mds 370
Amount	Rs. 499	Rs. 1,436	...	Rs. 937
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,985	Mds 5,573	...	Mds 1,588
Amount	Rs. 3,526	Rs. 5,069	...	Rs. 1,543
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 46,827	Mds 56,114	...	Mds 9,287
Amount	Rs. 10,621	Rs. 10,061	Rs. 40	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 20,256	Mds 97,248	...	Mds 76,992
Amount	Rs. 9,001	Rs. 43,596	...	Rs. 34,595
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,948	Mds 4,969	...	Mds 21
Amount	Rs. 2,839	Rs. 2,780	Rs. 59	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,20,202	Mds 1,57,768	..	Mds 37,566
Amount	Rs. 37,448	Rs. 49,204	...	Rs. 11,756
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,90,521	Mds 4,41,416	...	M 1,50,895
Amount	Rs. 1,01,488	Rs. 1,74,906	...	Rs. 73,418

THE WILSON-ASCHER AFFAIR.

WE have received a long letter from Mr. Hermann Ascher regarding his dispute with Mr. Wilson and his arrest of that gentleman just as he was about to proceed to Hydrabad. The letter is too long for publication; besides, the public as a body do not care a rap for Mr. Ascher's disputes with Mr. Wilson; but we may state that Mr. Ascher's defence practically amounts to this, that he did not apologise in Court through his solicitor for what we termed his "mistake," that he stated in open Court that he had found "from his papers" that Mr. Wilson had actually paid him for the jewellery, and that he had made this statement because Mr. Wilson had given him a cheque for Rs. 500 to "square" the case. Mr. Ascher thus perjured himself before the Small Cause Court Judge for a consideration of money, and he makes this statement to us in order to clear his character! The charge now brought by Mr. Ascher against Mr. Wilson is as damaging to Mr. Ascher as it is to Mr. Wilson, and we trust that the latter will take the earliest opportunity of denying that he bribed Mr. Ascher to do what Mr. Ascher coolly admits he did.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Ross and infant
Mrs Hallen and two infants
Mrs Wheeler
Major Pullen
Lt R J Bevan
Mrs Bevan
Lt Col and Mrs Holdsworth
Vety Surgn C W Gillard
Mrs Welman
Mr W C Bennett
Mr T Dunlop
Surgeon Major Tichhurst
Mr G M R Field
Mr J H L Paterson
Dr E Fawcett

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Borradaile
Sir J R Reid
Mr Fernandez
Marquis of Pizzardi
Mr Hallen
Mr J Pafford
Mr H T Geoghean
Mr R C Hornby
Mr J J Swift
Dr Maconachie

FOR VENICE.

Mr F C Dawkes
Mr R J Boyle
Mr W Thomson
Mr H Crawford
Mr W Perins
Mr Thomas
Mr Webb
Mr Cameron
Miss Ashley
Mr J Craik

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 30th April, sold at the rate per rupee.

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb. tola.	Gram. lb.	Gras lb.
Wadhwan	19	18	20	14	2 5	16	+90
Limri	19½	17	20	13	2 10	16	70
Bhownuggar	17	16	20	12	2 5	19	30
Mahuwa	22	18	22	14	2 20	22½	50
Verawal	20	20	24	15	2 0	18	100
Porebundar	21	20	21	14	2 0	19	*13
Junagarh	16	15½	18	12½	2 0	17½	25
Jetpur	14½	14½	16	12	2 10	18¼	...
Gondal	15½	14	17	10	2 0	16½	40
Dhoraji	15	16½	17	10½	2 10	16½	50

* Pulis of Karbi. + Pulis.

A SHIP-MASTER IN DISTRESS.—Captain James, master of the schooner Three Brothers, which was wrecked 200 miles from the Australian coast about ten months ago, appeared before Mr. R. P. Campbell, Magistrate, Madras, and producing his credentials of competency, stated that he could get no employment. The Magistrate directed that the necessary papers may be drawn up, so that he may be admitted to the Government Work House.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SCRATCH FOUR-OARED RACES.

ON Saturday evening last the first two heats of the scratch four-oared races, for which five boats had entered, came off on a course from a little way above the Custom House clock tower to a short distance below the Apollo Bunder, the entire length of the course being about half a mile. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell kindly officiated as starter and umpire, following the boats in a steam launch, in which was also the larger portion of the spectators. The water was rather lumpy, and a strong wind blew down the harbour against the boats.

The following are the names of the crews who rowed the first two heats:—

1ST HEAT.

A. L. Gillam, (bow); R. M. Campbell, 2; E. L. Barton, 3; L. P. Russel (stroke); A. Mull (cox) 1
L. W. Forrest (bow); H. Pengree, 2; M. R. Wyer, 3; A. M. Tod (stroke); C. H. Byrne (cox) 2

The two boats got away exactly together, but Mr. Russel's boat soon drew ahead and maintained the lead to the end, winning by a clear length.

2ND HEAT.

F. C. McRae (bow); W. Haydon, 2; A. Arthur, 3; C. Gray (stroke); A. Mull (cox) 1
L. Rivett Carnac (bow); A. S. Russell, 2; W. Cooper, 3; R. L. Stewart (stroke); C. H. Byrne (cox).. 2

Mr. Gray's boat dashed away at a great pace at the start, and although for nearly half the distance Mr. Stewart's boat kept pretty close, the latter could never get on level terms with Mr. Gray, who won a fast race by a length and a half.

The remaining heat and the final will be rowed on Tuesday, when Mr. L. P. Russell's crew will meet Mr. C. Young's, who had drawn a bye; Mr. C. Gray having drawn a bye on the second time of drawing.

A COMPREHENSIVE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Statesman, May 8.)

IN the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Canon Barry, Principal of King's College, London, gives a very scathing description of the duties and work of a "crammer":—

"The true crammer is the man—and such men unhappily there are—whose whole object is not to teach thoroughly the subjects he undertakes, but to induce his pupils to get up simply what is 'likely to be asked,' perhaps from compendiums or dictated papers committed almost mechanically to memory—who descends to the baseness of studying the idiosyncracies of particular examiners, and calculating, by statistical references to their former papers, what questions are likely to be set—who inculcates assiduously the acquisition of that style in answering which is best calculated at once to simulate knowledge and conceal ignorance—and who, making a mere trade of his work, condescends to one of the worst tricks of trade, unwearied puffing."

Our readers will gather from this extract the nature of the work which the Government of India (for the University of Calcutta is merely a department of Government) inflicts, as far as it can, on its educational officers during the entire period of their service. The meanest part of the business—the puffing—is generally done by the Directors of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and is not forced on the subordinate officers of the Educational Department. But all the other evils mentioned above flourish to a greater or less extent in every affiliated college in the country, combining to make the work of education irksome to those who engaged in it. In the first place, there are the text-books, teeming with blunders, giving undue prominence to the most trivial circumstances, while facts of real importance are generally ignored, selected in some cases solely because they happen to have been compiled by officers of the Presidency college, in others because they were in fashion when the Syndicate were schoolboys; and that learned body is too much engrossed in other affairs to know that any improvement has been effected in this respect in the interval. The students are never happy until they know what passages are to be committed to memory, and if their own Professor declines to tell them, they at once take steps to ascertain the opinions of their examiner from his pupils. When this, the main part of their work is over, they clamour for sketches of character, short biographies, reviews of style, criticisms of important events, condensations of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, which are first of all carefully written down, and then learnt by heart. The day of examination approches, and to ensure success, recourse is had to the old and well-thumbed calendars of the University. The examiner in English History is known; and it is certain a question will be set on the relations of Scotland to England from Edward the Elder to Edward the First. His entrance primer supplies an incomplete answer; but it is the one he wants. Speculation is also directed with the greatest advantage to the manner in which the examiners have in past years dealt with Fowler and Hamilton. And then the candidate considers that he is properly primed; and though he is really ignorant of his subjects he may reckon with confidence on passing, if his memory does not fail him, and he can manage to avoid gross absurdities of expression. And when the examinations are over, the Vice-Chancellor tells the successful candidates that they are bright, intellectual stars in a firmament of darkness and ignorance, and Lieutenant-Governors discover that they alone are competent to fill officers with a salary higher than 50 rupees a month. It is not surprising that those educational officers who scorn flash and glitter and believe in honest work bitterly service of the Government of India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE opening article in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* is on the above subject, and is founded on two works—the first, Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort;" the other, a recently issued pamphlet, "The Crown and the Cabinet," by an anonymous author, and originally printed in a Manchester weekly newspaper. The writer in the *Quarterly* opens with a consideration of the meaning of the word "unconstitutional," and he declares that there has been a tolerable agreement among politicians of a particular complexion that certain recent acts of the Sovereign have been alarmingly of that description, the "head and front of her offending" being that she had entrusted to Mr. Martin the materials necessary for the preparation and publication of the memoirs of her husband. A loud outcry, he remarks, was produced by the appearance of the third volume:—

"This volume dealt with the most interesting and critical period of her Majesty's reign—the Crimean war—and, as the relation of the Crown to foreign affairs was more fully illustrated than in the earlier years which the biography covered, it was natural that the number of State papers in it should be proportionally large. But it was not of the predominance of politics that the critics complained. In their eyes the viciousness of the book lay in this, that, whereas a considerable section of the public were vehement advocates of Russia in her recent war with Turkey, the third volume of the 'Life' placed in the clearest light and the most vivid colours the character of Russian diplomacy, the nature of Russian warfare, as well as the anti-Russian sympathies of English statesmen and the English people, throughout the events that led to the invasion of the Crimea by the allied armies in 1854. Hence, say these critics, it was evident that the Queen had strong personal inclination with which she washed her subjects to become acquainted, in order that by the exercise of her Royal influence she might convert the misguided portion of the English people to better opinions. Which exercise of prerogative, without doubt, was highly 'unconstitutional.'"

The *Quarterly* proceeds to remark that the danger to which we are exposed arises not from any unconstitutional encroachment on the part of the Crown, but from the ignorance and cowardice manifested by this anonymous pamphleteer. The writer, therefore, thinks it may be useful to inquire first of reason, what is the nature of Constitutional Government in general, and then of history and our own experience, what is the character of the English Constitution in particular. He says:—

"As all Englishmen are supposed to know, the Constitutional checks on the power of the Crown from the earliest days were five in number:—1. The Sole Right of Parliament to Grant Supplies; 2. The Assent of Parliament for every New Law; 3. Security of the Subject from Arrest, except by Legal Warrant, and the Right of Speedy Trial; 4. Trial by Jury; 5. The Liability of the Servants of the Crown to Action for the Violation of the Liberty of the subject. These were the essential liberties for which our ancestors contended in Magna Charta, which were confirmed again and again by charters in subsequent reigns, and which were finally asserted and established in the Bill of Rights. It seems a miracle, as we look back, that rights so essentially civil should have been maintained against the overbearing force of the Crown in the military ages of our history. But it is plain that several counteracting causes obliged the Kings of England against their will to lean for support on their subjects and enabled the latter on their side to insist on the Royal recognition of their traditional liberties. Of these causes it will be sufficient to specify two; first that uncertainty of title which weakened the power of so many of our Kings, compelling, for instance, an usurper like Richard III. to seek popularity by the abolition of benevolences; and secondly, the foreign possessions of the Crown, which required for their defence a loyal support from the King's subjects that could be readily granted only in consideration of reciprocal concessions on the side of the Sovereign. This principle of mutual bargaining, however, would scarcely have produced union and affection between the English Monarchs and their people, if it had not been for a third cause, which united both parties by the common bond of self-defence, namely, the attitude which the Crown assumed in its foreign relations in consequence of the insular position of the kingdom.

The writer proceeds with a long historical review of the stages through which the Constitution has passed and remarks that it will hardly be denied that during the hundred and thirty years that elapsed between the accession of Anne and the first Reform Bill the various elements of the English Constitution were more evenly blanced than at any period before or after. The passing of that Bill, he adds, produced a revolution in the political balance of power, the extent of which was not only unsuspected by those who framed the measure, but is even now imperfectly appreciated by the nation at large. Its first effect was to destroy the old basis of party government, for there is a perpetual gravitation of the Crown and the people towards each other. The writer proceeds:—

"But the influence which the Crown exercises over the course of domestic legislation is a far less important consideration than its relation to foreign affairs. In a nation that is self-governed opinion will be the ruling power, but in international dealings it must be evident to all reasonable beings that force is still supreme. If a nation, therefore, values its independence, it must be prepared to use its force, and for this purpose it must be ready to give generous and ungrudging support to its sovereign power. The Monarch is at once the head and the arm of the Constitution, to whose judgment rests the decision of peace and war, and on whom will depend the movements of the military and naval forces of the country. Moreover, the Sovereign, and not his Ministers, is the visible representative of the national majesty in the eyes of all foreign Powers. Constitutional arrangements are nothing to absolute Monarchs; it is the Monarch of each nation who is in their view responsible for all the actions to which the nation collectively commits itself. Hence the English Sovereign has a double interest in the conduct of foreign affairs; first, the security of his country, and next the maintenance of his personal honour. Therefore though on the principle of self-government, the opinion of the Queen may not in the decision of home affairs be of more value than that of her poorest subject who possesses a vote yet in foreign questions it is obvious that her interest is beyond all comparison greater than that of any other single Englishman, and may even be compared to that of the nation itself. Hence it follows that, not only by virtue of her prerogative, but by the nature of things, she must be allowed a large personal share in the control of our foreign policy."

The *Quarterly* deals with the subject of foreign alliances, but turns to consider a danger more likely to prove fatal to us than any want of co-operations abroad, namely, the perils arising out of popular opinion at home. The writer proceeds:—

"*Beati possidentes.* The success of Russia has been due to the rare mixture of astuteness, dissimulation, and daring with which, as the possessor of autocratic force, she has been able to direct her policy. We altogether dissent from those omniscient guides of opinion who have recently taken advantage of the strength they derive from having consistently opposed Russia to pour the most rancorous abuse on their own Government as the author of the difficulties in which we find ourselves. Let us at any rate be just, even if we are angry. Our difficulties are due not to the Ministry, but to ourselves. As a people taking pride in governing itself, the English nation has not thought fit to leave its rulers full liberty of choice in the direction of its foreign affairs. From the commencement of the insurrection down to the period of the Bulgarian massacres the Ministry had guided their policy by a strict observance of the Treaty of Paris, and the traditional principle of non-intervention. They had acceded reluctantly, and only at the request of the Porte, to the Andrassy Note, and they refused to be parties to the Berlin Memorandum, because these measures appeared to them infringements of the Ninth Article of the Treaty, which prohibits any interference on the part of the guaranteeing Powers with the internal administration of Turkey. Up to this point their hands had been free, and had the Bulgarian episode not occurred, we do not doubt that any appearance of aggression on the part of Russia would have provoked the same kind of spirit in the country as has been lately manifested. In that case we should certainly not have gone to the Conference at Constantinople till Russia had demobilised her army. But after the outburst of popular passion following the massacres, after the refusal of the Turks to accept the proposals of the Conference, formed on the basis we had proposed ourselves, the only policy open to a Ministry acting on the principle of non-intervention was conditional neutrality. Such a policy was obviously attended with the gravest dangers; some of the incidents in its execution have borne an appearance of weakness and indecision; but, on the whole, we ought to admit that under conditions of unexampled difficulty the Ministry have done their duty steadily and manfully, and have deserved well of the country. The weakness of our policy are inseparable from our Constitutional system, and if we are manly enough to understand the value of that system, instead of crying out against a Ministry whose action we have hampered, we shall try to learn the lesson that our present circumstances teach us."

The *Quarterly* tells the Government that if it is to be trusted it must show itself courageous and independent; it must show that it understands the English people too well to be afraid of them. It believes in the people so long as it fulfils its proper function of supplying the spirit and energy that support the head which thinks and the arm which strikes. The "nation," adds the *Quarterly*, has shown that its spirit is precisely the same as it was in the Crimean war. Unity of feeling prevails not only through the British Isles, but through the British dominions; and the Queen may be assured that, should she be unfortunately called upon to exercise her prerogative of declaring war, her subjects will spare no sacrifices to maintain the safety of her Empire and the honour of her Crown."

A PROPOSED NATIONAL SCHEME OF CONSCRIPTION.

PERHAPS the following extract from the novel "Mine is Thine" that is at present running through *Blackwood's Magazine* may be taken as an indication of what is passing through the mind of some advanced Conservatives at the present moment. The hero, Cosmo Glencairn, makes his maiden speech in the House of Commons:—

He wished, he said, to make a few comments upon the right honourable gentleman's statements with regard to recruiting and desertion. The two questions were bound together by the direct relation of cause and effect, and he impeached our present system of recruiting as essentially responsible for the enormous amount of desertion from the ranks which took place. The right honourable gentleman suggested remedial measures, but he ventured to submit that no practicable improvements in the conditions of military life, which were superinduced upon the present system, would have any effect in correcting the evil. To have a healthy tree you must have a sound root. There was only one remedial measure, and that was to change the principle upon which our method of obtaining soldiers at present rested. Desertion was not the most serious evil which resulted from our present system, though it was a very clear evidence of its unsoundness. It pointed, by its enormous proportions, to the fact that our soldiers were drawn, in an alarming degree, from the most worthless element of our population; and it was only by altering our system of recruiting, that we could escape from so deplorable a state of things. It was no argument to say that under the same system, our safety and renown had been upheld in former times. Times had changed, the conditions of national life had altered—notably in the greater concentration of the population in towns; and these changes, which had visibly affected the whole national character, had, unquestionably, and gravely, deteriorated both the *morale* and the *physique* of the class with whom the recruiter had mainly to do. There was scarcely a point of resemblance between the soldier of to-day and the soldiers who fought in the Peninsular war. The desertion, alone, showed that we were dealing largely with a class morally worthless; and that it was physically worthless, or at least unworthy, was proved by the wretched standard of size exacted, by the reports of medical men, and even by the cursory observation of any one who chose to look at our troops, with eyes which really desired to see the truth.

The men displayed, in a large degree, the imperfections of a stunted race—that was to say, of a race intended by nature to be stalwart, but whose proportions had been shrivelled by the results of artificial and unhealthy life, hereditarily transmitted. There was no stamina in such men. Our present system, then, tended to give us men morally and physically worthless—a rotten plank on which to rest the national honour and safety; and, as time went on, the evil tendencies of the system would progressively develop themselves. But did it give us enough even of such men as we possessed? It did not. The matter stood thus:—In times of average prosperity, it was notoriously almost impossible to keep the army up to its strength. When trade was very dull, a rush was made to the service. Little was said about the deficit; much was made of the plethora; it was obtruded, so as to suggest that it represented the average state of things. The most inferior men were, of course, the first to be thrown out of employment, and these were the men who made the rush. It seemed to follow from this, that it was only when trade languished that we could get even a numerically sufficient force to protect the interests of trade.

If the system were insufficient in time of peace, in time of war it could only be made to work in a most inefficient way, and at a ruinous expense. In a war of any duration, he would venture to predict its total collapse. During the Crimean war, enormous bounties had to be offered to enable us to fill gaps in our ranks with the most wretched material; and even that expedient could only be made to work by resorting to volunteering from the embodied militia, which involved the expense of a double machinery, and forced us, to some extent, to pay twice over for our soldiers. Even this rich country, if it were involved in a protracted war, could not afford to pay at such rates, even for soldiers vastly superior to those which the system would supply. What, then, would be the result? Why, a radical change of system in time of war, when it would be effected at the greatest risk and disadvantage.

This was what the voluntary system did for us; and he could not anticipate any improvement, from the introduction of a shorter term of service. When the "ten years'" act came into force, a deterioration in the class of men who enlisted was very soon visible, and he was not aware that any increased facility in obtaining recruits was experienced. The full effects of that Act began to be felt during the Crimean war, and we had never been able to get the same stamp of soldiers since that time. As for the reserve which might be created under a short service system, even if the most sanguine anticipations were fulfilled, the results would still be insufficient, and afford no satisfactory compensation for the other disadvantages of the system, among which was the grave one that it would give us nothing but raw and inexperienced non-commissioned officers. At the present moment, we had practically almost nothing to fall back upon. The country dwelt with vague complacency on the Volunteers. They were a noble force, of which we did well to be proud, but they did not constitute a *reserve* at all. They were an independent force—applicable to special duties, and valuable in their own sphere; but they were not homogeneous with the army, and could not be associated with it as a reserve, in the proper acceptation of the term.

This was what was done for us by the present system, which appeared to him to have few redeeming points. It was only made to work, at all, by the splendid qualities of the officers, who were equal in all, and superior in many, respects, to the officers of any other army.

The voluntary system used to be held up as a subject for national glorification. "Our soldiers are not *compelled* to be soldiers," it was said, boastfully. Why, then, did they enter the army? From chivalrous patriotism, and a noble ambition for renown? If that were so, it was at least a little remarkable that these high qualities should be found only in the dregs of our society. No: the voluntary system was the reverse of glorious; it degraded the profession of arms by placing it in competition—as a matter of money—with other trades, and farther degraded it, by forcing it to compete on such terms that it could only secure the *residuum* of the labour market. In his humble opinion, the voluntary system was no longer suited to the altered conditions of the country; and besides, the country, since it formed part of the European system, could not afford, notwithstanding its insular advantage, altogether to vary its usages from those of neighbouring nations, and certainly not where a violent variation involved national risk.

In these words, he indicated the direction in which he would seek a remedy; but he felt that he had already too long occupied the attention of the House, and he would not presume to enter upon the details of any scheme which might have occurred to him. The House, however, taken with Cosmo's manner, good voice, and fluent delivery, and perhaps a little by the unusually frank manner in which, as a "military member," he dealt with so sacred a subject, encouraged him to go on and propound his views; which he did, with much modesty, merely submitting his scheme as a sort of outline of what might contain some elements of a practicable system.

The House, he said, must be prepared to listen to a word at which the country had been carefully taught to shudder, and that was "conscription." That was the vital principle of his scheme. If it were adopted, he ventured to think that our difficulties would be at an end; and, with our vast population, it might be applied in such a way as to involve small individual hardship and small disorganisation of the industry and trade of the country, even if it were desired to have a very large army at disposal. Situated as this country was, it would be necessary to have a dual system, retaining, in regard to India, that which at present existed, under certain modifications; but to this he would return presently. Briefly, the system which he would introduce would combine, with some elements of our own, some elements borrowed from the German and Swiss systems.

He would make the whole male population, theoretically, liable to military service, between the ages of nineteen and forty. This wide area of liability would afford full scope for exemptions, and the interests of the higher classes might be further studied, by recognising, in our organisation, the German "Volunteers" or "one-year-men" system. With regard to the ages to be affected by the first incidence of the conscription, that question involved many complex considerations, as to population and so forth, and he would not be expected to settle it offhand; but, as a mere suggestion, he would put the ages at, between nineteen and twenty-three.

The army would be for home service, exclusively, in time of peace; for general service in time of war, or grave national exigency.

Every conscript drawn would be sent to one of a number of training centres, and would remain there under permanent staffs of highly-skilled instructors, until a high degree of efficiency had been attained.

From each batch of trained conscripts a second selection would be made by lot. Those thus selected would be liable to three years' continuous service with the colours, in camp or garrison at home. The remainder would be dismissed to civil life, being only required to attend an annual training of ten days, and occasionally (in certain categories) certain more extended manoeuvres during their period of service.

There would, no doubt, be many difficulties during the process of transition from the old to the new system, and provisional regulations would have to be made as to the incidence of the earlier conscriptions, so that it should not bear too unevenly upon the youngest men. But, when the system was developed, it would work automatically in distributing its pressure with perfect equitableness. The number of continuous-service-men need not, under the altered conditions, be nearly so great as that of the force now garrisoning the kingdom, and it might progressively diminish as the development of the system gave a constantly increasing *potential* army—that was to say, of soldiers not with the colours, of men engaged in all the avocations of civil life, but trained and fit for service in times of exigency; and, with regard to these men, there might be another class of categories of exemption. He then went rapidly into some of the more important details of the scheme of which this was a rough outline, repeating, finally, that it necessarily involved a dual system, for that, in regard to India, the voluntary system must be retained,—corrected, however, by reverting to the old period of service for which soldiers, specially engaged for that country, were enlisted; the expense of this force to fall, of course, exclusively upon the Indian Government, its depots to be associated with the territorial army at home, and its officers to be interchangeable with those of that force.

He would encourage the Colonies, in every way, to adopt an organisation similar to that of the proposed army for home service; and the only difficulty remaining would be with regard to the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar, which might, however, be met by associating them with the Indian organisation from which it might also be advisable to borrow for each of the considerable colonies a model corps, to serve as a standard of efficiency, and a living symbol of the imperial connection. The expenses, under the latter heads, would be a matter for equitable arrangement with the Indian and Colonial Governments.

As to the comparative expense of the proposed and the present systems, they must remember that, under the former, the militia would be abolished, and the volunteers would be unnecessary, and perhaps incompatible with it; and he believed that the *direct* saving, at least, which it would effect, would be very great.

In a few sentences Cosmo thus placed his scheme before the House, and concluded as follows:—

"There may be fallacies and flaws in the principle and in the details of such a scheme; but I venture to think that it has these merits: that, with the smallest possible hardship to the individual—with the smallest possible injury to productive industry, and at a reduction of *direct* expense—it would give us a force large enough, and extensible enough, and strong enough, to place this country in a position of power and impregnability which it has never before enjoyed—not even during the period when the rest of Europe was less menacing and less aggressive, from being less armed. For it would not merely give us the advantage of adequate numbers, it would yield quality as well as quantity; it would fill the ranks of the army with the flower instead of the weeds of the population, giving us a rank and file worthy of the officers, who, as a class, possess every quality which is most nobly typical of the English race. I fear I shall be met with the cry, 'Conscription! the people will never stand that!' Change the name, then, and call it 'consecration.' Don't tell the people that they will never stand it. If you think it is right, tell them that they *must* stand it. Tell them that the men they have elected to govern them, know that it is for the country's good, and they *will* stand it, if they see you are in earnest. If you are afraid to do this—afraid of what?—afraid of compromising party interests?—afraid of responsibility? It can scarcely be anything else. Well, then, if you prefer party to patriotism, you are unfit to rule; and, as to responsibility, it is possible to reign without governing, but it is impossible to govern, if you shrink from all initiative and all control of public opinion."

The concluding apostrophe was addressed neither to one party nor to another, but generally to the Legislature. Those who sat on the same side with Cosmo, however, gave it, of course, a party signification, and cheered vociferously, though probably the main propositions of the speech were unpalatable to the majority of the cheerers. The results, however, as far as Cosmo was concerned, were highly satisfactory, the cheers of the party being added to the cheers of those who generously recognised the merits of a new speaker, and of those who, in various parts of the House, sympathised with military reform in general, and with any assault on the existing state of things military.

DULL PEOPLE.

IT sounds like a paradox and is almost a pun to say that dull people never feel dull: yet, let it seem paradox or pun, it is but a matter-of-fact verity. The people we call dull people are those who have little but their tediousness to bestow on others; but their tediousness does not weary themselves; and when they are in society it becomes the business of brisker minds to amuse them. The hostess, sorting her dinner guest with a view to the cheerfulness of the greater number, perceives that there is a risk of dull Lady Monosyllables making an impassable barrier of silence at her corner of the table, straightway she allots to her the most brilliant of the agreeable rattles on her list—he will amuse Lady Monosyllables, and, she fondly hopes, will have time and energy to keep up a conversation with his other-hand neighbour, and around him. And Lady Monosyllables is amused; but scarcely her brilliant cavalier; and the chances are that he is sacrificed to her single entertainment, for she listens with a placid exactitude and omits no necessary yes or no to keep the *tete-a-tete* continuous. And the monosyllabic man is even better off than the monosyllabic woman: he has all her accustomed advantages of being paired off at dinners with the cleverest conversationalist of the other sex available, and he has above her at other entertainments his advantages of freer locomotion. The difficulty of getting her dress along with her through a crush, the waylaying politenesses which come her to chairs to find herself wedged into them for the rest of the evening, her lurking doubts of the propriety of moving about independently in a room full of people, leave a woman little choice about the companionship she will have for the time. She is stationary, much like a sea-anemone on its rock when the tide is high, waiting for what drifts towards her, accepting it of necessity, and clutching it tenaciously or letting it drift on again partly according to wish and partly according to power. But a man has with the pains the privileges of his normal chairlessness; he moves about and selects the person or group where his pleasure for the moment lies. If he is a dull man he has only to select; only the temporary obstacles of human bulk and pieces of furniture to be slipped between and circumnavigated can delay him of his object, and he will infallibly arrive at the people he covets to make his evening enlivening to him. Nobody looks to him for enlivenment, and he may go his way unmolested by the dull, and use whom he will for his entertainment. The man who is not dull is hindered on his way a hundred times, he sees the group of talkers he has been struggling to join break up, the person with whom of all others he wanted to exchange a few words go away, he is buttonholed and forced to talk his best small beer while a discussion he is longing to join is going on within earshot, he is caught at unawares and introduced to dull people who are dummies and dull people who he heartily wishes were dummies, and at last going away empty of recollections he remembers that he has somehow conduced to a good many people's entertainment, has been very lively, and dismally dull.

In society, if wit is silver, dulness is golden. Wit is the bee that works, dulness is the drone that waits snugly for the honey to come to its mouth. And dulness pledges you to nothing. If you adventure yourself as an apt talker, a sayer of good things or clever at the give and take of recreative conversation, you are bound to keep up to your level, or you will be set down as wanting. For mere civility's sake you might have exerted yourself a little, it will be said, if you have been overtaken by a stupid fit; you may have had headache, or heartache, or both, but you ought to have been consistent: once clever always clever. And there will be dire hopes that there is nothing wrong with your affairs, or your brain, or your conscience. And people who had met you for the first time will say of you that they had expected to find you agreeable and entertaining but that they found you less than commonplace, quite hopelessly stupid, unless indeed you were giving yourself airs. But dulness has no condemnation; it is not even called dull, for nothing was expected of it. If you firmly take up the judicious position of being a dull person, that is a person to be amused and never betrayed into amusing, you will go free of criticism and incur no suspicions, excepting, may be, suspicions which incline to credit you with a hidden fund of all sorts of abilities.

The crediting dulness with abilities of which it is the only evidence is a very favourite exercise of discernment among people who know that it is wise not to be misled by superficial circumstances. Thus, if of two schoolboy brothers one is a vivacious lad who likes his studies, learns quickly, and always brings his lesson perfect, and the other learns with toil and distaste only because he must and as often as not prefers the dunce's place or the risk of a flogging to the tedious effort, there will always be some of the more overtly sagacious of their kinsfolk to shake their heads over the facile progress of the clever lad, as inevitably delusive because facile, and to predict the success of the future for the dull boy, on the ground that he is a dull boy. The fable of the hare and the tortoise has a wise moral; but that moral, well weighed, is a warning to hares not to go to sleep instead of running, rather than, according to the interpretation frequently fitted to it, a disapprobation of the natural speed of the hare as compared with the sober-making haste which an anxious tortoise can achieve—and still less as compared with the pace of a tortoise indisposed to racing at all. It is probable, to say the least of it, that a hare who did not go to sleep would be at the winning-post before the staidest of tortoises, and one may venture to doubt whether diligent dulness can match diligent aptness, but a great many Mentors and guardians of youth are possessed by the idea that all hares must by the nature of them take naps and all tortoises be somehow or other plodding on, and, with similar confusion of inference, they have a reverence for dulness in itself as safer and sounder than aptness. Many bright children, fond of their books, and using their young abilities to all advantage, are unwisely discouraged by admonitions that what they acquire *must* be superficial and soon to be forgotten because they are able to acquire so easily, and assurances that their dull comrades will in later grown-up days be solidly their superiors. The old hare and tortoise story thus applied dashes the energy of many a hare for one tortoise it spurs on.

But the respect for dulness as a sign of sound capacity is not extended to the ripening intellect only. A discreet amount of dulness will pass off any sane man for the possessor of great practical judgment; and, if his face be of the shape that smiles, he will be understood to be a shrewd and cautious observer. He can have a reputation for deep success in any department of learning or science or connoisseurship to which his taste may lead him; or he may wear the character of a general philosopher with thoughts that lie too deep for words. Dulness is not so good a certificate for a woman's intelligence—it is understood that speaking to the point by guesswork, with a promptness in answering questions rightly on wrong grounds, is the merit of a woman's mind; and the soundness which dulness infers is incompatible with this more etherial quality—but the dull woman is pretty sure to be generally held to have a great deal more in her than she shows, and the brilliant woman will as surely be accused of not being so clever as she seems.

The dull man *nascitur non fit.* Yet, just as by the imitation of good models and much taking pains many a versifier has arrived at all the honours of the poet, a careful disciple might emulate the dull and secure their privileges. Few arts could be more conducive to the enjoyment of their possessor than the art of dulness not to have it is to be liable to be bored and fatigued by dull people wherever you go; be dull yourself and you are master of the witty and the wise, whoever you find them, to make you diversion.—*Examiner.*

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WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein	" 22	"
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	"

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 22	p. case 2 doz. pints flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	" 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 24	p. case 2 doz. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	" 23	"
Do. do. *** Stars	" 27	"
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	" 30	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 54	p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 40	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	" 40	" "
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	" 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker &

FOR SALE.

PATENT INCOMBUSTIBLE and INDESTRUCTABLE SILICATE COTTON, for covering Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, &c.
The cheapest and most powerful non-conductor in existence, adopted by the British Admiralty.
For particulars apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th May 1878.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Sec. 35 of the rules framed under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878, and notified in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 30th March last, the SALE of MADAT and KOOSOOMBA or any other PREPARATIONS of OPIUM without a LICENCE is illegal. Any person desirous of selling any such preparations should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium in writing before the 15th proximo, stating the locality of this shop, the quantity of Opium he will require per month, and the amount he is willing to pay for a Licence. On or after the 1st June any one found selling without a Licence will be prosecuted and will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rupees 1,000.
Tenders for Licenses for the sale of Chundool will be separately invited.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th April 1878.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the MATTER of the BANKRUPTCY of HERMANN CLASON, lately trading in Bombay under the Firm of H. CLASON & Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Hermann Clason, who have not already proved their CLAIMS, are required on or before the 1st day of June next, to send particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned, G. SIGG, of No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND HARMOOD BANNER, of 24 North, John Street, Liverpool aforesaid, the Trustee under the liquidation, after which date they will have to register their claims with the above-named Trustee in Liverpool.
Forms of proof of debt can be had on application to the undersigned.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. HD. BANNER,
Trustee, Estate H. CLASON & Co.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appeared in the public papers of Bombay on the 4th and 6th instant, warning "all persons concerned with the Shrine of Shri Nathjee at Nathdwar, in Oodeypore," not to give possession of lands nor to pay rents or monies belonging to said Shrine or to the Firm of Navnitdass Purshotumdass to any person other than Shriwan Goswami Shri, 108, Shri Goverdhanlaljee Girdharijee Maharaj, or to his constituted Attorney, M. V. Pandia; said persons ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the question of the RIGHT to POSSESSION of all LANDS and PREMISES belonging to the said SHRINE and of all MONIES and other PROPERTY belonging to said Firm of NAVNITDASS PURSHOTUMDASS forms the subject of a SUIT NOW PENDING in Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay between said SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE GIRDHARIJEE MAHARAJ (who is alleged to be of the age of 17 years only), and his Father, SHRI GIRDHARIJEE GOVINDRAIJEE MAHARAJ, who claims to be MAHARAJ TIKAET of NATHDWARA and entitled to SHRI NATHJEE and its possession and the Acharyas Gadee as his hereditary property and as Acharya of the Vishnav community and to have been so recognized for more than thirty years.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Attornies for Shri Girdharijee Govindraijee Maharaj.
Bombay, 10th May 1878.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee	Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad...	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN	" 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST	" 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 p.m.	" 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner per month.	" 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ...	" 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ...	" 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ...	" 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.
The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.
TEMPLE BAR.

Now Ready,
THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

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THE
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CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

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BOMBAY.

EARRINGS.

"Far beaming pendants tremble in her ear
Each gem illumined with a triple star."
Pope's Homer's Iliad.

There is no article which varies in design so much as the Earring, for there are none in which a lady's taste is more difficult to please. Almost everyone has an idea, peculiar to themselves, of what an Earring should be; and this is natural, for there is no ornament more conspicuously placed on the person, and none in which appropriateness to the wearer of it may be more manifested. One of the prettiest styles that Fashion has lately introduced is

THE SOLITAIRE EARRING,

otherwise known as the Bouton Earring. The idea is to wear upon the lobe of the Ear a Brilliant or choice colored gem, or a bit of rich pink coral or white pearl, some tastes preferring the stone, only, to show, others liking a little gold mounting, but all insisting on the *bouton* being *petit*, and, at the same time, intrinsically good. It is secured in the Ear by a tiny screw and nut which a lady readily learns to fasten, and sometimes by the usual simple wire.

Following our usual rule, we have placed in stock a sufficient number of these novel and tasteful *objects de bijouterie* to furnish a suitable choice, and we feel sure that they will commend themselves on inspection.

Pink Coral Boutons, per pair, from	Rs.	60 to 110
Choice Pearl Boutons do. do.	"	70 to 150
Fine Brilliant Diamond Boutons	"	100 to 1,000
EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shapes	"	14 to 80
Do. set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	"	20 to 80
Do. for dress and evening wear, handsomely set with gems	"	40 to 120
Do. for children, pretty patterns, All Gold, or with stones	"	10 to 20
CAMEO EARRINGS, set with fine cut onyx or shell cameos, mounted in Gold	"	30 to 70
AMBER, OR CRYSTAL, DROP EARRINGS, from	"	20 to 45
EAR WIRES, plain Gold, or with diamond cut faces	"	4 to 10

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SALE OF WINES AT COST PRICE, DURING MAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., No. 3, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have resolved, in order to introduce their Wines extensively and induce Consumers to try and so judge of their unusual excellence, to allow a discount of ten per cent. on all Wines, &c. costing Rs. 20 and upwards; also 5 per cent. on those under Rs. 20 per doz.

Prices having been fixed unusually low for cash, in expectation of very large sales and quick returns, this concession brings the Wines down to cost price, and only applies to orders received during the month of May.

The Wines are all high class and carefully selected, a trial being only required to make them appreciated. All those not satisfied with purchases can return same within ten days. Sample cases of 1 doz. Quart Bottles Assorted Liquors of any kind will be supplied.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and	12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	14	0
Pauillac (full body)	14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate.)	16	4
Margaux (exquisite Bouquet)	20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme, (choice growth)	24	0
Sauternes (mellow and soft)	15	0
Haut Sauterne, (very rich and fine)	20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais	16	8
Fleurie	18	0
Beaune	19	8
Savigny Beaune	23	8
Pommard, old	26	4
Pommard, very old	30	8
Volnay, old Vintage	38	0
Chambertin	40	0
Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies).	48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheimer 1873, or Erbacher	16	8
Bodenheimer	18	8
Niersteiner	20	4
Rudesheimer, 1868	25	0
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30	0
Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneberg Moselle	20	0
Moselle Blumchen (Flower)	24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality	29	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	30	0

ITALIAN WINES.
From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs.	a.
Vino Irpino, red	12	8
Vino Serino, red	14	0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16	4
Capri Bianco, white	16	0
Capri Rosso, red	15	8
Lagrima Cristi, red	18	12
Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Very Old Pale Sherry	24	0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended	28	8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]	30	0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry	31	8

PORT.

	Rs	a.
Pure Oporto Wine, Old matured in wood...	20	0
Superior 1868 Vintage Port	24	0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	26	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

	Qts. per Doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Sillery Extra, extra Dry ...	28	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry, do. do. ...	29	12	17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior	32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39	8	22	0
Vin de Cabinet, extra Dry ...	44	0		
Vin de Reserve, do. do. ...	49	0		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER,
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13	8
Do. do. do. Pints	7	8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London.	15	0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16	0

BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
Cognac 2¼ years old, bottled in Bombay	20	8
Do. 3¼ do. do. do.	21	12
Do. E Vignier Gassies and Co.'s Eaude Vie de Charente	23	8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24	12
Do. do. Gold do.	26	8
Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 36 net, and No. 2 at...	24	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky...	22	0
Very Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbey [Islay) Whisky	23	0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24	0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18	12
Do. do. finest in Hock bottles	20	8
Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters	20	0
Do. Bonquet, a new Liqueur for mixing wih Wines or Spirits	30	0

BEER AND STOUT.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer and Barclay Stout bottled by Candler and Sons, London	5 12	3 12

Elphinstone Circle, May 1, 1878.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD,
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by M. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December. 1875.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands lone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Mar near Jumma Musjid.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repairs, Removals, Procures Tenants or Places of Residence, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Invesments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.
N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Houseowners.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY;
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.
"To The Proprietors of
"NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY,
SEVERAL OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA S.S. LINES,
THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
And many Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The BOMBAY.	The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	The FUTEHGARH.	The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
The REFORM.	The SIMLA UNITED SERVICE.	The NYNEE TAL.	The DIBOUGARH.
The WINDHAM.	The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The TUTICORIN.
The ATHENÆUM.		The SIRHIND.	
The WESTERN INDIA.		The CAWNPORE.	
The BENGAL.		The ARAKAN.	

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s Cognac.	Messrs. Wachter & Co.'s Plume Champagne.
Messrs. Em Dubois & Co.'s Cognac.	Messrs. Read Bros'. Bass's Champagne Ale.
Messrs. Bauvin & Co.'s Cognac.	Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.	The Bellthal Natural Mineral Water.

Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street; Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quart. or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
		SHERRY. We call special attention to these selected Wines for India.			
36 12		AMONTILLADO A I. rare, and 10 years' old	gold seal	38 8	
35 0		AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8	
26 4		MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8	
27 4		AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8	
24 8		VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8	
23 8		OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8	
21 8		MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8	
20 12		PALE, medium dry	yellow seal	21 8	
19 12		VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8	
16 12		A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8	
16 12		MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8	
35 12		MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages	black seal	37 8	
31 0		MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	32 8	
		PORT.			
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)		36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule		26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature		22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal		19 8	21 8
22 8		SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA		23 8	
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.			
40 3	42 9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry		42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice		32 0	34 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine, recommended		30 0	...
40 3	42 9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)		42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)		32 0	34 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine, recommended		30 0	...
		CHAMPAGNE.			
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine		49 0	52 0
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES'" BRAND		50 0	53 0
29 12		Ditto ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints		31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING		42 0	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)		39 8	43 8
30 8	32 10	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry		32 0	34 0
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE		23 8	25 8
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR		25 0	...
		BORDEAUX—Red.			
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LA ROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	St. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	13 0	PAUILLAC do. do.		11 8	13 8
		BORDEAUX—White.			
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red		23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule		18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES		15 0	..
		BURGUNDY—Red.			
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies		32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine		26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended		22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavor		18 8	...
37 4	39 4	SPARKLING Red Burgundy		39 0	41 0
		BURGUNDY—White.			
5 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White		26 0	28 0
6 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine		17 8	19 0
18 4	...	VERMUTH		19 0	...
		CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.			
4 12		Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8	
3 4		" in Flasks		13 12	
8 0		" Half Flasks		8 4	
26 8		White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 8	
14 4		" in Flasks		14 12	
30 0		Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0	
16 0		" in Flasks		16 0	
32 12		Black Capsule, old, pale	****	34 0	
17 4		" in Flasks		18 0	
42 4		Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old		44 0	
21 4		RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0	
24 12		" extra quality		25 8	
19 8		" fine "Pineapple"		20 0	
21 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0	
21 4		FIELD'S GIN		22 0	
22 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0	
24 12		Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality		25 8	
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0	
17 8		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0	
		STILL GERMAN WINES.			
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior		48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER		40 8	..
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH		34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow		30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored		25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing		19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable		26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL		30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate		31 0	33 0
		LIQUEURS.			
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White		48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle		7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "		6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best		52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE		48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU		38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen		38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best		20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS		30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice		..	28 0

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46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	St. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242
181 4	St. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

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